

The Straits Settlements Medical Report for the Year 1904.

Population and Health.

1. The following table shews the estimated population and the birth and death-rates for the years 1903 and 1904 for the several Settlements.

Settlement.	Estimated mean Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Birth Ratio per mille.		Death Ratio per mille.	
	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904
Singapore ...	240,833	246,495	5,089	5,435	11,505	10,937	21'13	22'05	47'77	44'37
Penang ...	130,121	130,602	2,495	2,493	4,988	5,517	19'17	19'08	38'33	42'24
Dindings ...	4,236	4,294	136	158	137	128	32'10	36'79	32'34	29'80
Province Wellesley	117,078	117,762	3,813	3,778	3,279	3,392	32'57	32'08	28'01	28'80
Malacca ...	96,276	96,629	3,976	3,380	3,332	3,259	41'30	34'97	34'61	33'73
Total ...	588,544	595,782	15,509	15,244	23,241	23,233	26'35	25'59	39'49	39

2. The death-rate for the whole of the Colony was 39 in 1904 as against 39'49 in 1903 and 42'96 in 1902, and judging from this there seems to have been an improvement in the public health of the Colony in 1904 over the two previous years. From the above table it will be seen that there was a considerable reduction in the number of births in Malacca in 1904 as compared with 1903. Singapore, however, shews an increase in the birth-rate and an appreciable reduction in the death-rate, a result which was also obtained in 1903 as compared with 1902.

3. Of the total number of deaths registered in 1904, 3,841 were among infants of under one year old, against 3,865 in 1903 and 3,631 in 1902. Of the total deaths registered in Singapore in 1904, 284 were among persons who had resided less than one month in the Settlement.

4. The following table gives the number of cases of Zymotic Diseases in the several Settlements in the years 1903 and 1904, and deaths therefrom, not including cases imported into the Colony.

	PLAGUE.				CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.			
	1903		1904		1903		1904		1903		1904	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Singapore ...	3	3	20	20	226	190	3	3	109	29	33	11
Penang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	57	3	2
Province Wellesley...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	49	6	2
Malacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	40	100	7
Total ...	3	3	20	20	226	190	3	3	860	175	142	22

Plague.—The twenty cases in Singapore in 1904 all proved fatal. They occurred in different parts of the town among 17 Chinese and 3 Tamils. Two of the cases were said to be among late arrivals in Singapore but this could not be definitely ascertained.

Cholera.—Only three cases, all fatal, were reported in Singapore, one occurring in the Prison. There were none in the other Settlements.

Small-pox.—One hundred and forty-two cases with 22 deaths were reported in all the Settlements, being a great decrease over the figures for 1903.

Enteric Fever.—This, I am afraid, is on the increase. One hundred and seventy-nine cases with 69 deaths were reported in Singapore as against 148 cases and 47 deaths in the year previous. One hundred and seventy-three cases were treated in hospitals in the several Settlements. Of these 75 died. Three cases occurred in the Singapore Prison.

Diphtheria.—Seventeen cases were reported in Singapore with 9 deaths.

5. *Beri-beri.*—Two thousand six hundred and thirty-one cases were admitted into hospital with 879 deaths in 1904 as against 1,919 cases with 647 deaths in 1903 and 1,901 cases with 575 deaths in 1902. The total number of deaths registered in 1904, 1903 and 1902 respectively, were 2,287, 1,729 and 1,607. It will be seen, therefore, that this disease has a tendency to increase. Five cases of Beri-beri occurred in the General Hospital and 60 in the Tan Tock Seng's Hospital among patients admitted for other diseases. There were 266 cases of Beri-beri in the Singapore Prison as against 169 in 1903, but the percentage of deaths was lower in 1904. Following the good result of former years 30 prisoners with Beri-beri were transferred to Malacca from Singapore, but the result was not satisfactory.

6. *Venereal Diseases.*—The admissions to all the hospitals for 1904 numbered 1,784 with 95 deaths. In 1903 there were 1,818 admissions with 96 deaths, and in 1902, 2,341 admissions with 90 deaths. Of those admitted in 1904, 207 were females, of whom 152 were prostitutes.

7. Owing to overcrowding and bad sanitation phthisis is very much on the increase, 1,644 deaths having been registered in Singapore alone or 2,534 for the Colony.

8. *Sanitation.*—With the continued overcrowding in Singapore the sanitation cannot be said to be in a satisfactory state. There is practically no sewerage system. The drainage in many places is bad and the water supply is being constantly cut off. The time has come, I think, when the question of remedying these defects should be seriously considered by the authorities concerned. The want of a good and plentiful water supply is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of the high mortality rate. In Penang and Malacca the general condition may be considered satisfactory, but in the former Settlement fears are also expressed of the water supply running short. In the Province improvement goes on slowly but steadily.

9. *Hospitals and Work done.*—The total number of admissions into the hospitals during 1904, excluding the Lunatic Asylum, was 23,462 against 23,150 in 1903.

10. The following table shews the work done during the last three years.

—	Number of Patients Treated.			Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths to Total Treated.		
	Europeans.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Asiatics.	Total.
(a) 1902 ...	1,159	26,515	27,674	68	4,406	4,474	5·86	16·61	16·16
(b) 1903 ...	1,043	24,324	25,367	45	3,911	3,956	4·31	16·07	15·6
(c) 1904 ...	1,163	24,769	25,932	69	3,767	3,836	5·93	15·21	14·79

(a) Includes 331 cases and 42 deaths in Lunatic Asylum. (b) Includes 400 cases and 55 deaths in Lunatic Asylum. (c) Includes 485 cases and 59 deaths in Lunatic Asylum.

11. The diseases responsible for the greatest number of admissions and deaths are shewn in the subjoined Tables compared with the corresponding diseases and deaths in 1903.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

DISEASES.	1903.		1904.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Dysentery	707	267	723	245
Malarial Fever	2,005	151	2,694	205
Beri-beri	1,919	647	2,631	879
Phagedœna	234	60	344	67
Tubercle of Lungs	730	408	853	484
Venereal Diseases	1,818	96	1,784	95
Rheumatism	1,075	...	823	1
Anæmia	964	262	590	93
Debility	907	339	757	270

II.—LOCAL DISEASES.

DISEASES.	1903.		1904.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Diseases of the Nervous System (including admissions to the Lunatic Asylum less cases transferred there from other hospitals) ...	736	112	651	138
Diseases of the Respiratory System (not including Phthisis) ...	574	108	496	126
Diseases of the Digestive System (including Diarrhœa) ...	2,028	678	1,646	524
Diseases of the Skin	2,626	4	2,997	4

III.—INJURIES.

	1903.		1904.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
General and Local	1,557	56	1,831	139

12. *Operations*.—One hundred and twenty-four operations, returned as such, were performed with 5 deaths. There were also 226 operations performed in the General Hospital, Singapore, requiring the use of an anæsthetic. These were included in the return under the diseases for which they were admitted, but a separate statement shewing the operations performed is put up.

13. Six specimens of malignant tumours and growths were forwarded to the Superintendent of the Cancer Research Fund, London, from Singapore and seven from Penang.

14. The recovery rate in the Lunatic Asylum in 1904 shews an improvement over that of 1903.

The Maternity Hospital return shews that good work was done there during the year. One Probationer passed her examination and was granted the usual certificate.

15. *Quarantine*.—Two hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-seven crew and passengers were examined on arrival in Singapore and 4,444 pilgrims on departure. In Penang the numbers inspected were 184,691 crew and passengers and 1,435 pilgrims. There seems to be a great reduction in the number of pilgrims inspected both in Singapore and Penang in 1904 as compared with 1903.

Further needed improvements, details of which will be found in the appendix under Quarantine, were carried out on the Station at St. John's. The Port Health Officer reports that the disinfecting steam lighter *Hygeia*, fitted with a Clayton Disinfector, has answered all expectations.

16. *Out-Door Dispensaries*.—Nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy patients attended at the various Out-Door Dispensaries in the several Settlements during 1904 as against 18,031 the year previous.

17. *Vaccination*.—The total number of vaccinations performed throughout the Colony during 1904 was 15,765 as against 15,496 in 1903. The following Table shews the number vaccinated, with the results in the several Settlements during 1904.

SETTLEMENT.	Number of Vaccinations Performed.	RESULT.				
		Perfect.	Modified.	Failed.	Unknown.	
Singapore ... {	2,554	2,551	...	3	...	(a)
	1,797	1,631	9	96	61	(b)
	376	356	3	17	...	(b)
Penang ...	3,280	2,266	633	177	204	
Dindings ...	133	44	7	13	69	
Province Wellesley	3,680	2,924	287	452	17	
Malacca ...	3,945	3,379	72	387	107	
Total ...	15,765	13,151	1,011	1,145	458	

(a) By Government Vaccinator. (b) By Licensed Vaccinators.

The above do not include vaccinations performed in the Prisons or at the Quarantine Stations. Saigon Lymph was used throughout the year. The results, although not very satisfactory, especially in Province Wellesley, appear to be an improvement over those of 1903.

18. *Staff*.—Dr. G. D. FREER, Colonial Surgeon Resident, Penang, returned from leave on 5th March, relieving Dr. T. H. JAMIESON, a private Medical Practitioner.

Dr. R. DANE, Colonial Surgeon, Singapore, proceeded on long leave to Europe on 4th March, his place being taken by Dr. W. S. SHEPPARD, Supernumerary Colonial Surgeon.

Dr. J. CATTO resigned his appointment as Resident Medical Officer, St. John's, and Assistant Port Health Officer, and was succeeded by Dr. D. M. M. ROSS from England on the 19th March.

Dr. A. L. HOOPS was appointed House Surgeon in the General Hospital, Penang, a new appointment, and arrived there from England on 9th June.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. GIBBS returned from long leave on 18th November after having successfully passed the examinations for the L.R.C.P., London, and M.R.C.S., England. He also took the certificate in Psychological Medicine.

Assistant Surgeons M. W. LAPORTE (Singapore), and S. A. O'KEEFE (Penang), retired during the year.

Dr. EDITH BOOMGARDT was appointed Assistant Registering Officer of deaths in Penang in place of Assistant Surgeon O'KEEFE, retired. An additional Assistant Surgeonship was sanctioned for the Quarantine Station at Singapore. This was temporarily filled by the appointment of Mr. A. P. DANTES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., whose services were also utilised at the General Hospital as House Surgeon.

The posts of Matron and three Nurse Probationers were added to the Lock Hospital, Singapore, and two Nurse Probationers to the General Hospital, Penang.

There were several changes among the Nursing Staff tending much to disorganize good work and discipline.

With the exception of some old hands the Dresser Staff does not seem to be satisfactory. Although the scheme for salaries has been improved the class of men applying for admission is not promising. This branch of the Medical Service requires to be strengthened and I hope, with the opening of the Medical School in the Colony, to have men joining for a lower degree, say of Hospital Assistant.

19. Two Straits Students, Messrs. SIT PENG LOK and B. G. SAMY, passed the grade of Assistant Surgeon in Madras, returned to the Straits in 1904 and filled up two posts vacant from the beginning of the year in Province Wellesley and Malacca respectively. At the end of the year there were 11 Student Apothecaries of the Straits Government in the Madras Medical College. In view of the establishment of a Medical School in Singapore no more students will be sent to Madras in future.

20. The Morphine Ordinance and Opium Ordinance were amended with a view to bringing those dealing in these articles as Chemists and Druggists under more efficient control and restricting all unqualified medical men from prescribing the same.

21. In September, 1904, the Hon'ble TAN JIAK KIM, a member of the Legislative Council and an influential member of the Chinese Community, petitioned the Government on behalf of the Chinese and other communities of this Colony praying for the establishment of a Medical School. The Government, notwithstanding the difficulties hitherto experienced in the proposal to establish such an institution, expressed its willingness to sanction such an undertaking, provided the petitioners were willing to pay for the initial cost of same, *i.e.*, for the building and equipment, and raise an endowment fund of \$60,000 for the payment of ten scholarships for students of native origin, the Straits Government and the Government of the Federated Malay States undertaking to give five Scholarships each in addition and paying for the staff and upkeep of the said school. With commendable promptitude Mr. TAN JIAK KIM managed to collect subscriptions far in excess of the amount actually required. All preliminary steps for the establishment of the school have been taken. A Bill constituting the necessary Council will soon be introduced in the Legislative Council and in a few months hence the school will be an accomplished fact.

22. I append as appendices to this Report Reports on:—

(A) Singapore Hospitals. (B) Penang Hospitals. (C) Province Wellesley Hospitals. (D) Malacca Hospitals. (E) Hospitals for Women. (F) Out-Door Dispensaries. (G) Vaccination. (H) Quarantine. (I) Government Analyst's Department,


and I append the following returns for Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca:—

(1) Statistics of Population; (2) Meteorological Returns; (3) Nosological Returns.

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12th May, 1905.



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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SINGAPORE.

REPORT BY DR. J. LEASK, *Colonial Surgeon Resident.*

1. *Buildings.*—These received their triennial colour-washing throughout.
2. A Quarters for one Dresser with outhouses was constructed.
3. The Nurses' Quarters were partially demolished, reconstructed and enlarged.
4. Chicks were fixed round the Night Nurses' Quarters, and a railing carried round downstairs, because of the complaints made of there being too much light and too easy access from outside.
5. Screen doors were fixed in the doors of the Officers' Wards downstairs ensuring greater privacy for the occupants.
6. The drains from the House Surgeons' and Dressers' Quarters were regraded, and a new main outlet drain constructed from the gate to New Bridge Road.
7. The drains round the Native Wards were regraded, and an improved latrine constructed in connection with the Native Lock-Up.
8. Hose and couplings were provided to attach to the water tanks in case of fire.
9. *Grounds.*—The low ground in front of the Hospital has been drained and levelled up.
10. A good wide road was made leading to the Native Wards instead of the two narrow ones, which have been closed.
11. The hedge at the side of the Native Ward has been cut down and a new one planted along the road.
12. *Gas.*—The lighting of the Hospital was fair.
13. *Removal of Night-soil* was irregular until the contractor was provided with two carts, to be removed alternately. This makes it easier for the contractor but gives the Hospital toties more work.
14. *Removal of rubbish.*—This was very irregular during the first part of the year.
15. *Telephone.*—This was frequently out of order, usually when most urgently required.
16. *Work done*—

TABLE A-1.

	Remaining on 31.12.03.	Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Died.	Remaining on 31.12.04.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.
European ...	20	615	635	553	11	42	29	6.61
Natives ...	82	2,169	2,251	1,736	175	261	79	11.63
Native Police ..	12	377	389	375	1	1	12	0.25
Totals ...	114	3,161	3,275	2,664	187	304	120	9.28

17. The work in the wards has been heavy throughout the year not so much owing to the increase in the number of admissions, which was only 57 over the previous year, as to the large number of daily sick (163.045 the highest on record for this Hospital) and to the large number of Surgical cases in the Native Wards.

18. Of the General Diseases causing admissions to Hospital, the various manifestations of Malaria come first with 333 admissions and 12 deaths. Next in order are Venereal Diseases (including local affections) 298 with 5 deaths, Beri-beri 126 with 41 deaths, Dysentery 120 with 31 deaths, Tuberculosis 108 with 4 deaths, Enteric Fever 76 with 22 deaths, Dengue 45 cases, Debility 32 and 1 death, Anæmia 28 and 1 death,

Febricula 20 cases, Tetanus 6 with 4 deaths, Erysipelas 6 with two deaths, Pyæmia 4 with 3 deaths, Septicæmia 3 and 3 deaths.

19. Of the Nervous Diseases, Insanity in its various forms 171, Meningitis 8 cases and 8 deaths were the most noteworthy.

20. Diseases of the Eye caused 20, of the Ear 15 and Heart diseases 15 admissions with 2 deaths.

21. *Respiratory Diseases*.—Pneumonia 42 cases and 15 deaths, Bronchitis 40 and 1 death, Asthma 17 and 1 death and Pleurisy 11 cases were the most noteworthy.

22. *Diseases of the Digestive System*.—Diarrhœa 34 cases and 3 deaths, Sprue 18 cases and 2 deaths, Fistula in Ano 17, Constipation 16, Hernia 13 cases and 2 deaths, Hepatitis 13 cases and 2 deaths, Liver Abscess 12 cases and 8 deaths, Appendicitis 12 cases and 2 deaths, Piles 5, and Cirrhosis of Liver 4 cases and 1 death.

23. *Urinary System*.—Brights disease 9 cases and 1 death.

24. *Diseases of Bone*.—Periostitis 5, Necrosis 5, Caries 4, are of interest.

25. *Diseases of Connective Tissue*.—Abscess 49, Cellulitis 22 cases.

26. *Skin Diseases*.—The most numerous of these were Ulcer 79 and 1 death, and Eczema 25.

27. *Injuries*.—The most numerous General Injuries were multiple injury 35 cases with 10 deaths, Burns and Scalds 31 cases with 8 deaths, Heat Stroke 5 cases and 1 death.

28. Of the 650 Local Injuries the most important were Wounds 480 cases with 4 deaths, Compound Fracture 64 cases with 14 deaths, Simple Fracture 45 cases with 5 deaths—these last were in cases of fracture of the spine.

29. Of Poisons the more important were Alcohol 54, Opium 5 cases and 2 deaths, Lead and Mercury 1 case each.

30. *Parasites*.—The most numerous were *Acarus Scabiei* 25 cases, mostly in Chinese Sinkhs, and others of interest were *Ascarides Lumbricoides* 3, *Ankylostoma duodenale* 7, *Filaria Sanguinis hominis* 6, *Tænia Solium* 4.

31. After 21 years' experience of the Straits I cannot help being struck by the steady increase of certain diseases during that period, amongst the Asiatic population chiefly.

32. The first of this is Tuberculosis, mostly of the lung. This disease having once got a footing and having found a suitable environment has steadily spread.

33. Along with this I find that Fistula in Ano is becoming much more common and lately a few cases of disease of bone, hitherto absent, are beginning to appear.

34. *Pneumonia* has been making rapid strides during the last few years.

35. *Enteric Fever* has become common amongst Europeans and Natives.

36. When in 1884 I reported a case of Diphtheria my report was received with incredulity and I was informed that the disease was not known in the Straits. Since then there have been a number of unmistakeable cases, many of them fatal.

37. A warm moist climate such as this is an ideal one for the breeding of pathogenic micro-organisms, especially in the crowded native quarters, and it remains *a matter of quarantine to keep other infectious germs out*.

38. It is scarcely necessary to animadvert on Venereal Diseases, which have always caused a large proportion of admissions to Hospital, except that they are probably an important factor in the causation of insanity, yet general paralysis of the Insane, as it appears in Europe, is unknown in Asiatics and Locomotor Ataxy is rare.

39. The Asiatic is becoming Europeanised—too much so—stalls for the sale of bread and butter may be seen along the streets; the domestic servant, who would not help himself to any European beverage but Brandy and Sherry, has now taken quite kindly also to Whisky and Beer and in fact to anything with Alcohol in it, very much to his detriment; and now, though the admissions for Alcoholism are still mostly in Europeans there are a few Asiatic admissions from this cause, Chinese, Sikhs and Tamils.

40. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-one patients (of whom 220 were females) were admitted as against 3,104 in 1903, and the total number treated was 3,275 as against 3,233 in 1903.

41. The average daily number of sick was 163·045, the highest on record—as against 130·22 in 1903.

42. *Transfers*, 187 as against 169 in 1903.

43. *Deaths*.—There were 304 deaths (28 among females) 73 of which occurred within a few hours of admission.

44. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 9·282 as against 9·029 in 1903.

45. *European Wards*.—There were 615 cases (of whom 70 were females) admitted to these wards. European members of the Police Force are included in these admissions.

46. The diseases for which the greatest numbers were admitted were Venereal Diseases 71, Malaria 49, Alcoholism 39, Tuberculosis 31, Dysentery 19, Rheumatism 10, Parasites 10, Liver Abscess 9, Hepatitis 7, Appendicitis 6.

47. Local and General Injuries were the cause of 70 admissions.

48. *Zymotic Diseases*.—Small-pox 3, Dengue 29, Mumps 3, Enteric Fever 22, Influenza 1.

49. *Transfers*.—There were 11 transfers, 3 to Quarantine, 3 to Native Wards, and 5 to Lunatic Asylum.

50. *Deaths*.—There were 42 (6 being in females).

51. The percentage of deaths to total treated in the European Wards was 6·614.

52. *Native Wards*.—(Not including Native Police). There were 2,169 patients (of whom 150 were females) admitted as against 2,187 and 141 respectively in 1903.

53. The diseases for which the largest numbers were treated were:—Malaria 235, Insanity 162, Beri-beri 118, Venereal Diseases 140, Dysentery 86, Tuberculosis 67, Ulcer 63, Abscess 39, Pneumonia 35, Anæmia 24, Diarrhœa 23, Bronchitis 20, Rheumatism 20, Fistula in Ano 15, Alcoholism 12, Constipation 12, Debility 21, Heart Diseases 11, Asthma 11, Hernia and Sprue each 10, Brights Disease 7, Hepatitis 6, Appendicitis 5, Abscess Liver 3.

54. Local and General Injuries were responsible for 630 admissions.

55. *Zymotic Diseases*.—Enteric Fever 52, Dengue 12.

56. Five Chinese patients developed Beri-beri in the Ward while under treatment for other diseases respectively 14, 19, 71, 111 and 115 days after admission.

57. *Transfers*.—There were 175 transfers—164 to Lunatic Asylum, 10 to Pauper Hospital, and one to European Wards, 18 of the transfers to Lunatic Asylum were females.

58. *Absconders*.—There were 109 as against 122 in 1903.

59. *Deaths*.—There were 261 deaths (22 of whom were females) among patients treated in the Native Wards, 65 died within a few hours of admission.

60. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 11·63.

61. The number of Native private patients depositing money in advance to defray Hospital expenses was 662 as against 778 in 1903.

62. *Native Police*.—There were 377 admissions as against 353 in 1903.

63. The causes of admission were:—Venereal Diseases 79, Malaria 49, Malingering 40, Bronchitis 16, Ulcer 15, Dysentery 15, Tubercle 10, Rheumatism 10, Beri-beri 6, Pneumonia, Asthma, Varicose Veins and Sprue each 4, Alcoholism 3, Local and General Injuries 21.

64. *Zymotic Diseases*.—Dengue 4, Small-pox 1, Chicken-pox 1, Enteric Fever 2, and Influenza 4.

65. *Transfers*.—One to Quarantine Camp.

66. *Absconders*.—There were 58, mostly Malays.

67. *Deaths*.—One Malay died of Beri-beri.

68. Percentage of death to total treated 25.

69. *Medico-Legal Work*.—There were 1,242 cases sent to Hospital by the Police for examination or admission as against 914 in 1903.

70. There were 57 dead bodies sent for post mortem examination by the Coroner as against 76 in 1903.

71. There were 189 persons sent to Hospital for observation as to sanity as against 161 in 1903.

72. My observation with regard to sending these cases to the General Hospital in my report for 1903 holds good for 1904.

73. *Operations*.—There were 226 Surgical Operations, requiring the administration of a general or local anæsthetic, performed during the year.

74. The most numerous and interesting were:—On Tumours 3, Abscess 31, Excision of Glands 23, Removal of Sequestra 13, Excision of Shoulder 1, Amputations 20, Trephining Skull 2, Harelip 1, Enucleation Eyeball 5, Suturing divided tendons 3, Paracentesis Thoracis 1, Excision of ribs for Empyema 1, Exploratory Puncture of Liver 2, Gastrostomy (Francke's) 1, Hepatic Abscess 12, Abdominal Section for Suturing Wounded Intestine 3, Strangulated Hernia 9, Hernia Radical cure 2, Typhlitic Abscess 1, Fistula in Ano 12, Circumcision 17, Hydrocele Radical cure 3, Removal Lymph Scrotum 1, Elephantoid Labium 1, Curetting Uterus 3, Ovariectomy 1, Abdominal Section for Pelvic Hæmatocele 2.

75. During the last 24 years it has been my practice to give from 25 to 30 minims of Tincture of Belladonna a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before the administration of Chloroform and I have had no case of death from Chloroform in my practice during all these years.

76. The active principle of this drug has a paralyzing action on the Cardio inhibitory fibres of the Vagus and so prevents reflex inhibitory impulses from affecting the heart's action.

77. As an Asiatic will just as soon part with his life as with a limb, a great deal of the surgery in this Hospital is necessarily ultraconservative and the death roll is consequently heavy and stay in Hospital long.

78. On the other hand the most wonderful recoveries take place sometimes.

79. *Staff.*—I have been in charge throughout the year.

80. *House Surgeons.*—Dr. FORD and Dr. BARRACK have been House Surgeons, and on the 1st September, Mr. A. P. DANTES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, Assistant Surgeon, took duty in addition as Acting House Surgeon, thus placing a great deal more time for purely professional work at the disposal of the House Surgeons.

81. It would be to the advantage of the Hospital to have three House Surgeons permanently, there being too much work for two.

82. In the Subordinate Staff I have to record numerous changes again, militating against the efficiency of the Hospital.

83. On 2nd May, Second Grade Dresser C. CARVALHOES replaced Apprentice Dresser VENASI TAMBY transferred to the Out-Door Dispensary. On 31st August, Third Grade Dresser J. ANDREW was transferred to Tan Tock Seng's Hospital.

84. On 1st September, Mr. E. P. CANAGASABY, an Apothecary of the Ceylon Medical College, commenced duty as Dresser and has performed his duties well.

85. On 1st November, Third Grade Dresser S. BARNABAS from St. John's Island, replaced Apprentice Dresser DANKER transferred to St. John's Island on 31st October.

86. On 1st November, Apprentice Dresser DE REYES replaced Apprentice Dresser VAN WEIRINGEN who resigned on 31st October.

87. I desire to place on record here the admirable way in which Senior Dresser R. H. RUFUS has performed his duties. He has been of great use to me during the past year, and has been quick, accurate, painstaking and obliging.

88. *Nurses.*—The Head Nurse, Miss HAWDON, was transferred to the Penang General Hospital, and Miss H. H. M. CASSELLS was appointed in her place, commenced duty on 31st February and resigned on 28th May.

89. Miss M. J. MCNAIR was appointed Acting Head Nurse in her place and was confirmed in the appointment on 1st August.

90. Miss G. M. WICKS was allowed to resign on 14th January, Misses K. B. HYDE and H. HOGARTH resigned and left on 30th June and 13th August respectively.

91. To fill up these vacancies Miss AGNES STEPHEN was promoted, Miss MARY WILLIS arrived on 6th August, and Mrs. A. TAYLOR on 25th August.

92. *Probationers.*—Misses V. COLLEY and CONSTANCE STEPHEN were transferred to Penang on 6th July and 28th October respectively.

93. During the year the following were engaged on dates mentioned:—Miss LILY KASTEN (2nd March), Mrs. DUBÉ (22nd April), Misses LUCY MADDEN (1st June), ROSE ANDRÉ (1st July), M. B. GAWLER (1st August), S. A. CHILL (1st August), Mrs. M. B. SOLOMON (1st August), Misses EMILY COOPER (2nd August), WINIFRED BOYD (1st August), LENA FERNANDEZ (24th October) and ISABEL MELDRUM (11th December).

94. Of these, Miss LUCY MADDEN was transferred to Penang on 28th October, Mrs. DUBÉ left without notice on 10th July and Mrs. SOLOMON was transferred to

Kandang Kerbau Hospital, returned 1st September and left without proper notice on 16th September.

95. The Clerk has still proved unable to cope with the work, though a second clerk has been appointed to assist him, and I am of opinion, expressed previously, that a good third grade clerk is required for this post.

96. The Bill Collector TEO BOON SECK resigned in March and another was appointed and commenced work on 1st May. His work has not been satisfactory.

97. *The Servants.*—With few exceptions these have been very unsatisfactory, and they become worse every year. They have now become so independent as to be almost uncontrollable, they are insubordinate, insolent, and lazy, and wish to do everything in their own fashion. Dismissal does no good, as the change is for the worse, and the only way they can be controlled in a measure is by an admixture of nationalities, and playing them against each other.

98. They all appear to be prospering, are very well dressed when off duty, and more of them now have wives (?) than there is accommodation for in the Quarters.

Police Force.

REPORT BY DR. W. G. ELLIS, *Police Surgeon.*

1. The total number of the Force attending the out-patient room at the Central Station was 4,096, as compared with 3,478 for 1903, and 4,305 for 1902. More of these than is usual were malingerers and when it could be definitely brought home to them they were reported and punished. Latterly I have sent many of those whom I considered to be malingering to Hospital for observation where they were detained for a few days and so lost their pay, and the crime is now diminishing.

2. The greatest number seen on any one day was 34, the lowest 2.

3. The average daily number attending shows a slight increase over the previous year. It was as follows:—

MONTH.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
January	32·72	17·69	14·12	12·92	12·08	11·83
February	23·95	18·33	12·55	11·70	15·90	11·62
March	29·76	18·15	13·73	11·12	11·72	12·11
April	28·04	18·02	14·86	17·10	12·14	11·12
May	28·57	19·01	12·34	17·32	11·68	14·52
June	25·65	22·64	12·33	17·70	13·74	15·61
July	23·03	18·72	11·77	15·00	12·18	15·07
August	22·37	18·97	12·65	12·05	11·08	11·88
September	28·65	16·04	13·08	14·00	10·46	12·69
October	29·19	21·93	12·66	14·10	10·25	16·46
November	26·65	21·50	13·2	14·10	10·63	13·57
December	25·84	18·91	13·08	16·22	10·30	14·32

4. Of the out-patients seen, 357 were sent to Hospital as in-patients, compared with 556 sent to Hospital in 1899, 290 in 1900, 294 in 1901, 350 in 1902 and 317 in

1903. Others of the Force have been admitted to the General Hospital for treatment, having been sent by Inspectors as urgent cases; of these I have no records.

5. The 357 were suffering from the following disorders:—Unclassed Fevers 65, Intermittent Fever 5, Dengue 10, Enteric Fever 2, Dysentery 10, Diarrhœa 17, Beri-beri 12, Phthisis 4, Bronchitis 16, Pneumonia 1, Appendicitis 1, Brights Disease 2, Rheumatism 11, Syphilis 40, Gonorrhœa 37, Cellulitis 20, Synovitis 5, Ulcers 8, Minor Injuries 9, Hydrocele 3, Eye and Ear Affections 9, Skin Diseases 6, Tape Worm 3, Alcoholism 4, Debility 9, Malingering 48.

6. During the year there have been 70 cases of Beri-beri with 2 deaths, and necessitating the invaliding of three men from the service. Nearly all of these cases occurred in the Central Station in the months of June and July. This Station at the time was much overcrowded, men using the same beds in relays, and no proper attention was paid to cleanliness. The cessation of the overcrowding, a thorough clean up, and the regular use of disinfectants, quickly bore fruit, though a few odd cases continued to occur until nearly the end of the year. The cases were mostly slight and coming under observation early soon recovered upon being transferred to the sea side stations.

7. Three hundred and thirty-three candidates for the Force were examined during the year; of these 262 were passed as fit and 71 were rejected.

The causes for rejection were as follows:—Over age 4, Ill-development 24, Phthisis 8, Hernia 2, Anæmia 4, Heart Disease 9, Enlarged Spleen 7, Hydrocele 1, Venereal Diseases 8, and Impaired Vision 4.

The nationalities were:—Twelve Europeans passed and none rejected, 117 Malays passed and 35 rejected, 52 Sikhs passed and 14 rejected, 37 Indians passed and 12 rejected, 30 Chinese passed and 8 rejected, 5 Eurasians passed and none rejected, and 9 Sikhs passed for re-engagement and 2 rejected.

8. The sanitary conditions of the 35 Stations are fairly satisfactory, and several minor improvements have been completed during the year. Details of inspections with my suggestions are made in a book which is forwarded to the Chief Police Officer from time to time.

Prison Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. J. LEASK, *Colonial Surgeon in charge.*

1. The Sanitary condition of the Prison was fair and was further improved during the year.

2. I mentioned in my report for 1903 that more ventilation was required for the cells and in the Middle Grade Work Yard.

3. Dr. C. W. DANIELS, Director of the Institute of Medical Research, Federated Malay States, visited the Prisons in February and reported on its sanitary condition, making certain recommendations.

4. The following additions and alterations were carried out:—

- (a) Perforated iron plates were inserted at the bottoms of the cell doors giving better floor ventilation.
- (b) Iron weather boards were fixed over the cell windows, and the wooden boards placed inside the windows in wet weather were done away with. In some instances, notably at the punishment cells, these plates have been too much sloped, cutting off too much light.
- (c) The bathing tanks were separated from the latrines, thus doing away with a possible source of contamination of water, as prisoners *will* drink from the bathing tanks when not watched.
- (d) The latrine in the kitchen, also contiguous to a water tank, was done away with, and a more sanitary arrangement made outside the kitchen.
- (e) A new set of water pipes was laid throughout the Prison, away from the drains, doing away with another possible source of water contamination.
- (f) The cement work of the Prison was relaid throughout with the exception of the interiors of the Halls. When newly laid down this work has been so slippery that a number of accidents have occurred—two warders slipped and broke their arms and quite a number of falls amongst warders and prisoners have occurred.

- (g) The flat parts of the roofs of the Blocks were sloped and extra down pipes fixed in order to carry away storm water more rapidly.
- (h) Iron gratings were substituted for honeycomb brickwork in the arches under the Blocks. These are hinged and locked so as to give access for cleaning purposes.
- (i) The flattened roof ends of the worksheds and wheelhouse were carried out as open gable ends, and this has produced a marked improvement in the air of these places.
- (j) An allowance of soap is now being issued to the prisoners for body cleansing.
- (k) The substitution of brick for corrugated iron partitions between the cells is being carried on steadily—but not very carefully—as I notice numerous crevices at the angles of the cells.

5. In spite of all improvements three cases of Enteric Fever occurred, two of whom must have contracted the disease in the Prison; Dysentery has been prevalent; one case of what was clinically Cholera, occurred and Beri-beri cases have increased in numbers.

6. The health of the prisoners during the year was not satisfactory. Although there were fewer admissions to Hospital (1,009 as against 1,041 in 1903) the average daily sick was much higher (72·47 as against 44·96 in 1903) and the number of deaths was greater than during the previous year.

7. There were 52 deaths in Hospital as against 45 in 1903 and 38 in 1902, giving a death-rate of 48·01 per mille of total treated as against 40·7 in 1903 and 26·04 in 1902.

8. Out of 3,052 male prisoners examined on admission, 1,146 showed signs of present or past Venereal Disease, as against 916 in 3,272 admissions, in 1903.

9. *Diets.*—Bengal Rice, *i. e.*, rice which has gone through a process of malting, was given instead of Siamese Rice on 1st November (except for congee making, for which it was unsuitable).

10. *Births.*—A Chinese Short Sentence Prisoner was delivered of a female child in February.

11. *Transfers to Lunatic Asylum.*—There were 10, all males, 6 Short Sentence Prisoners all Chinese, 1 Revenue Grade Chinese, 1 Remand Prisoner Chinese, 1 Lower Grade Kling, and 1 Middle Grade Kling.

12. *Transfers to Leper Asylum.*—There were 4, all Chinese males admitted to Prison with Leprosy, two were Short Sentence and two Lower Grade Prisoners.

13. *Releases.*—There were two releases:—(1) LAZARUS, a prisoner detained during His Majesty's Pleasure, who was convicted of attempting to murder his wife in 1900.

(2) A Short Sentence Malay female committed to Prison on 31st October, 1903, on a 9 months' sentence, was released on 19th May, suffering from Beri-beri.

14. *Suicides.*—There were two—both by hanging.

15. *Executions.*—There were two—YIP AH YOW and MOK KIM, both Chinese Males and both for murder.

16. *Work done in Hospital.*—There were 74 patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1903, 1,009, of whom 10 were females, were admitted during 1904 giving a total treated of 1,083. Of these 936 were discharged, 30 transferred to Malacca, 52 died and 65 remained on 31st December, 1904.

17. The diseases responsible for the greatest number of admissions were:—

Beri-beri	...	266 cases as against 169 in 1903 and 415 in 1902.
Fevers	...	163 cases as against 163 in 1903 and 188 in 1902.
Dysentery	...	136 cases as against 104 in 1903 and 156 in 1902.
Dyspepsia	...	87 cases as against 43 in 1903 and 66 in 1902.
Diarrhœa	...	67 cases as against 112 in 1903 and 186 in 1902.

18. *Deaths.*—There were 52 deaths as against 45 in 1903. The causes of death were Dysentery 19, Beri-beri 17, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 7, Heart Disease 2, Cholera, Enteric Fever, Cancer of Stomach, Fibroid Phthisis, Enteritis, Compound fracture of thigh, and Cerebral Hæmorrhage in a Beri-beri patient 1 each.

19. *Beri-beri.*—Instead of exacerbating towards the end of the year, as it did in 1903, this disease quickly declined from September, as shewn in the subjoined comparative Table.

TABLE A-2.

Shewing the Admissions and Deaths monthly since the beginning of the Outbreak.

MONTH.	1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904	
	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.
January ...	...	...	1	...	22	...	5	...	15	1	22	1	22	2	30	2
February ...	...	...	1	...	25	...	3	...	10	...	8	1	6	...	13	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	20	...
April ...	...	...	1	...	23	...	8	...	17	...	8	...	3	...	16	...
May ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	14	2	25	1	18	...	1	...	28	2
June ...	...	...	...	...	7	2	32	2	17	3	79	3	3	...	11	1
July ...	...	...	1	...	7	...	36	2	23	2	86	...	1	...	29	1
August ...	...	...	2	...	19	...	8	1	12	...	27	...	...	...	34	2
September ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	32	1	10	...	36	3	2	...	45	7
October ...	...	...	10	...	5	...	24	2	19	1	62	1	7	...	26	1
November ...	2	...	78	1	8	...	44	7	41	1	35	1	53	6	10	...
December ...	1	...	22	...	16	...	17	11	26	...	32	1	65	8	4	1
	3	...	124	1	165	2	224	28	219	9	415	11	169	16	266	17

20. In the first quarter of the year there were 63 admissions and 2 deaths, in the second quarter, 55 admissions and 3 deaths, in the third quarter, 108 admissions and 10 deaths, and during the fourth quarter 40 cases and 2 deaths.

21. The third quarter was therefore the most unhealthy as regards Beri-beri this year, and in consequence of the large numbers overcrowding the Hospital, 30 cases of Beri-beri were sent to Malacca on 6th October.

22. There were 266 admissions and 17 deaths as against 169 admissions and 16 deaths in 1903, giving the percentage of deaths to total treated as 6.7 against 9.4 in 1903.

23. *Grades affected.*—One hundred and fifty-three cases of Beri-beri occurred among Short Sentence Prisoners, 68 among Middle, 21 among Lower, 15 among Revenue and 5 among Upper Grade Prisoners: 3 cases occurred in prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment and one in a Civil Prisoner.

TABLE A-3.

Table shewing the Incidence of Beri-beri in the different Grades, since the beginning of Outbreak.

Grade.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
Upper ...	...	7	6	9	13	19	9	5	68
Middle ...	...	94	123	105	55	129	37	68	611
Lower ...	...	8	6	40	40	102	27	21	244
Short Sentence ...	3	12	23	52	102	136	88	153	569
Revenue ...	...	3	6	8	7	19	5	15	63
Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	1	2	2	10	3	4	22
His Majesty's Pleasure ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Females ...	...	...	...	7	1 *	1 *	1 *	6 *	7
Total ...	3	124	165	224	219	415	169	266	1,585

* Included under Grades.

24. *Nationalities attacked by Beri-beri.*—Chinese 229 with 15 deaths, Malays 28 with 1 death, Indians 8 with 1 death and Filipino 1.

25. *Sexes attacked by Beri-beri.*—In the correspondence in the *Times* newspaper on the Chinese coolie question in South Africa it was stated by a medical writer that females were immune from Beri-beri. There were 6 well marked cases of Beri-beri in female prisoners in 1904, 1 Chinese and 5 Malays. In 1900 there were 7 female cases; in 1901, 1 Chinese; in 1902, 1 Chinese; in 1903, 1 Malay.

26. *Length of Imprisonment of those attacked.*—Of the 266 admissions, 51 were primary attacks occurring in prisoners under 3 months in Prison; 87 were primary attacks occurring in prisoners over 3 months in Prison; 5 were recurrences occurring in prisoners under 3 months in Prison; 52 were recurrences occurring in prisoners over 3 months in Prison; 10 were admitted suffering from the disease and 61 had a previous history of having suffered from Beri-beri outside the Prison.

27. *Deaths from Beri-beri.*—There were 17, and one Beri-beri case died of Cerebral Hæmorrhage and softening. Of these, 14 were Short Sentence, two Middle and one Lower Grade prisoners.

28. *Dysentery.*—There were 136 admissions and 19 deaths as against 104 with 13 deaths in 1903. The disease continues to be of a severe type, and Ipecacuanha in large doses, with intestinal irrigation (Alkaline in the early stages, and of Nitrate of Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to one ounce in later and more chronic cases) have given the most satisfactory results.

29. Post-mortem examinations in the fatal cases have shewn the same deep necrosis of tissue mentioned last year.

30. *Grades attacked.*—Short Sentence 62 cases, Middle Grade 33, Lower Grade 22, Revenue Grade 7, Upper Grade 3, Remand Prisoners 4, (Simple Imprisonment 3) and 2 Prisoners for Banishment.

31. *Nationalities.*—Europeans 2, Chinese 93 with 12 deaths, Malays 27 with 1 death, Indians 13 with 5 deaths, Anamite 1 died.

32. *Dyspepsia.*—This has been more prevalent this year, causing 87 admissions as against 43 in 1903. Fissured tongues and cracked lips, and an eruption of lichen planus are also making their appearance.

33. *Zymotic Diseases.*—One case of Chicken-pox and one case of Measles occurred in Short Sentence Prisoners. The former case probably contracted in Prison, and the latter probably came into Prison with the disease in the period of incubation.

34. *Cholera.*—One Chinese Short Sentence Prisoner contracted Cholera after having been over 3 months in Prison, and died within a few hours. Clinically it was a typical case, but the bacteriological examination was negative.

35. *Enteric Fever.*—There were 3 cases during the year.

36. The first was that of a European Short Sentence Prisoner who was committed to Prison on 22nd July and admitted to hospital on 2nd August having been feeling unwell for 8 or 10 days before.

37. The second case was a Chinese Lower Grade No. 164 committed to Prison 1st March, and admitted to Hospital 13th December. The source of infection was probably outside the Prison.

38. The third case was a Chinese Lower Grade No. 175 committed to Prison 16th March and admitted to Hospital 21st December.

39. The European and one of the Chinese (No. 175) recovered and the other Chinese No. 164 died.

40. In the two latter cases Widal's reaction was positive.

41. In the fatal case the post-mortem appearances were very well marked.

42. There was one case of Mumps.

43. In none of these infectious cases could the source of infection be traced.

44. *Staff.*—I have been in charge during the year. Assistant Surgeon HALE has performed his duties well.

Tan Tock Seng's Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. W. S. SHEPPARD, *Acting Colonial Surgeon.*

1. *Buildings.*—Only such repairs as were absolutely necessary have been executed during the year, owing to the prospect of an early removal of the Hospital to a new site.

The usual whitewashing and tarring were performed twice during the year by the Public Works Department.

2. *Grounds*.—The digging of long trenches in many places leading into the main drains has done much to improve the drainage of the grounds.

3. *Staff*.—Dr. DANE went on leave in March and I took his place. Mr. LAPORTE retired from the service in the same month and was succeeded by Mr. C. V. NORRIS. Mr. SINHA, a Calcutta graduate, replaced Mr. WHEATLEY in April and in November Mr. PESTANA joined the staff.

4. The staff of Dressers proved too small for the requirements of the institution. There are 18 separate wards which contained a daily average of 571 patients during the year and to attend to this large number of sick people there were only 13 dressers available for day and night duty—not one to each ward. The services of three senior dressers had to be utilised for clerical, dispensing, and Steward's work.

5. The payment of a wage of six dollars a month to the coolie staff has not resulted in our securing their services permanently. Much inconvenience is caused by the disappearance after each pay-day of a certain number of these ward attendants. The exacting nature of the duties they are called upon to perform is the reason generally accepted for their leaving.

6. The gardeners have given considerable trouble during the year. It has proved difficult to secure the services of a permanent staff owing to the wage offered being less than is given by other institutions.

7. The hospital is to be congratulated on having obtained the services of Dr. FINLAYSON as Pathologist. He now conducts the autopsies in all cases except those of medico-legal interest.

8. *Statistics*.—The total number of patients treated and the death-rate are set down in Table I, which also gives the figures for the preceding nine years. The death-rate—22·4 per cent.—is a little below the average.

A certain number of admissions are re-admissions as stated in last year's report. It is not easy to estimate this number, as patients when seeking re-admission frequently give a new name.

The average daily number was 571.

Table II gives the diseases for which admission was chiefly sought in 1904 and the previous 4 years, also the number of deaths from these diseases.

9. *Beri-beri*.—One thousand one hundred and twenty-five cases were admitted as against 975 in 1903, I am inclined to attribute to this increase in our numbers the increase in our death-rate from this disease—46 per cent. as against 36 per cent. in 1903. Our Beri-beri Wards were undoubtedly too crowded, but there seemed no option between admitting the sick and sending them back to their houses to die. Many of our admissions under this head were cases brought in by the Police, who could not be refused admission. A certain number of cases about 60—appear to have originated in the Hospital. But owing to the difficulty of diagnosing latent Beri-beri it is not possible to estimate this number with exactness.

10. During the year trial was made of Potassium Permanganate as a remedial agent, this drug being administered in two grain doses twice daily. No good appeared to follow this treatment and after a few months it was discontinued. Our experience seems to indicate that a milk diet is best for this disease. Blisters over the pericardium appear to relieve the distressing cardiac dyspnoea better than any other treatment.

11. *Fevers*.—There were 617 cases of Malarial Fever, 245 cases being of the benign and 372 of the malignant variety. The prevalent benign form is tertian, not more than a dozen cases of quartan occurring in the year. Twenty per cent. of malignant and seven per cent. of the benign cases proved fatal, many of the patients being brought in in a comatose condition by the Police.

12. The intra-muscular injection of quinine has been practised in all cases when a rapid result was desirable. No ill effects have been recorded in a single instance.

13. There were 70 cases of Enteric Fever with 36 deaths as against 11 cases with 7 deaths in 1903. The high mortality rate is due to the lack of skilled nursing and to the fact that the patients are so often brought to hospital in a dying condition.

14. Fourteen major operations were performed, mostly amputations of the leg for large intractable ulcers.

15. *General Remarks*.—During the year I have found it necessary to institute the

following changes :—

(1) To set apart a separate staff of dressers for night duty. Hitherto continuous night and day duty has been expected of the dressers, an obviously impossible expectation.

The only drawback to the present system is that it depletes our already very insufficient day staff.

(2) Two senior dressers have been set apart, one for dispensing the other as Steward.

(3) To attempt to locate the dresser to the wards under his particular care. To this end, a table and a chair have been given him in one of his wards, and the dressers' room, situated too far away from the wards to be useful, has been converted to another purpose.

(4) A system of diet indent book wherein the dresser writes his indent each afternoon for the succeeding day. This secures a permanent record, by which expenditure can be checked by myself.

(5) A daily roll-call of the attendants has, indirectly, done much to lessen the number of those running away after each pay day.

(6) An attendance book has been placed in each ward for recording the time and duration of the Assistant Surgeons' and Dressers' visits.

(7) The large staff of ward attendants, coolies, barbers, toties, etc., amounting to about 70 men in all, has been struck off the list of patients. Our daily average number of patients is thus less by this number.

TABLE I.

TAN TOCK SENG'S HOSPITAL.

Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Total Treated.
1895	536	5,583	6,119	1,465	547	23'94
1896	547	7,041	7,588	2,124	575	26'72
1897	652	7,110	7,762	1,733	598	22'32
1898	617	6,425	7,042	1,402	623	19'63
1899	583	5,887	6,470	1,394	560	21'50
1900	583	5,941	6,524	1,459	574	23'36
1901	549	6,556	7,105	1,694	563	23'84
1902	528	6,562	7,090	1,583	529	22'32
1903	550	6,968	7,518	1,663	589	22'12
1904	562	6,536	7,098	1,590	571	22'40

TABLE II.
TAN TOCK SENG'S HOSPITAL.
Shewing Admissions and Deaths from certain Diseases.

DISEASES.	1904.		1903.		1902.		1901.		1900.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Beri-beri ...	1,125	521	975	395	752	312	747	405	708	305
Ulcer ...	679	...	823	...	...	...	743	...	819	...
Rheumatism ...	327	...	674	...	...	...	518	...	651	...
Anæmia ...	280	83	549	167	324	106	294	99	301	113
Debility ...	233	123	430	184	362	118	375	172	150	84
Diarrhœa ...	219	115	402	252	296	176	398	279	437	285
Dysentery ...	195	95	256	127	...	96	...	126	...	158
Secondary Syphilis ...	337	29	344	54	...	...	420	35	324	38
Tuberculosis ...	343	212	288	190	498	293	412	273	276	186
Malarial Fever ...	617	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Quarantine Camp.

1. SMALL-POX.

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Absconded.	Remaining.
Male ...	1	19	20	13	2	1	4
Female ...	...	6	6	4	2	...	...

Of those treated 8 were Chinese, 6 Tamils, 6 Malays and 6 Miscellaneous.

2. BUBONIC PLAGUE.

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Absconded.	Remaining.
Male	8	8	...	8	...	...
Female	3	3	...	3	...	...

Of these cases 8 were Chinese, 1 Tamil and 2 Bombay men.

3. DIPHTHERIA.

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charge d	Died.	Absconded.	Remaining.
Male	3	3	1	2	...	...

Two were Chinese and 1 Arab.

Leper Asylum.

—	Remain- ed.	Admit- ted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Trans- ferred.	Abscon- ded.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Male ...	15	59	74	9	22	2	31	10
Female ...	20	6	26	...	...	...	6	20

2. The sanitary condition of the Asylum was good.

3. The space allotted to the females is however very limited. The nine males discharged were handed over to the care of their relatives by order of the Magistrate.

Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT BY DR. W. G. ELLIS, *Medical Superintendent.*

1. The average daily number of patients resident during the year was 268 (males 213, females 55), an increase of 53 males and 6 females as compared with the previous year.

2. On the 31st December, 1903, there remained 231 patients (males 179, females 52). There were admitted in 1904, males 223, females 31, making the total treated 402 males and 83 females. The maximum and minimum numbers in the Asylum on any one day of the year were respectively 305 and 229.

3. Of the 283 patients remaining on 31st December, 1904 :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	Total.	
151	35	186	came from Singapore.
39	11	50	Do. Penang.
8	3	11	Do. Province Wellesley.
15	1	16	Do. Malacca.
5	—	5	Do. British North Borneo.
1	—	1	Do. Labuan.
12	1	13	Do. Negri Sembilan.
1	—	1	Do. Johore.

4. There were 12 Criminal Lunatics and 2 Lunatic Criminals under treatment on 31st December, 1903; 9 Criminal Lunatics and 8 Lunatic Criminals were admitted during the year, making a total of 31 Criminals treated, of these three were discharged recovered, 6 on expiry of sentence were transferred as ordinary patients, 4 died, and 14 Criminal Lunatics and 4 Lunatic Criminals remain under treatment.

5. Evidence of past and present Venereal Disease in the admissions, as in previous years, is common. Over 24 per cent. had suffered from Syphilis, a percentage that has gradually increased from the 13·48 per cent. of the 1896 admissions. Syphilis was the undoubted cause of the insanity in many of the cases, and was the cause of death in 8 cases, 3 being due to gumma in the brain.

6. *Beri-beri*.—From the 13th October, 1903, to the 13th October, 1904, all patients were fed on the cured Bengal rice and during this period but one case of Beri-beri occurred in the Asylum, a case attacked early in November, 1903. During this same period the disease was epidemic in the Singapore Gaol, and formerly when epidemic in the one institution it was invariably epidemic in the other. On the 13th October, 1904, we returned to the uncured Siam rice and in December 15 cases of Beri-beri arose, coming from all parts of the Asylum, though none occurred amongst the 20 males and 8 females kept on Bengal rice as controls. I am far from being convinced that the consumption of the uncured rice is the cause of Beri-beri and have yet several experiments to complete, but my experience of the past few years, since making researches into the subject, certainly tends to make me far less antagonistic to the theory than formerly. My work is not yet ready for publication but shortly I trust to have some results to bring forward.

7. In the early part of the year some of the underground drains in the lower levels of the Asylum became blocked and at the same time an epidemic of Dysentery and Diarrhoea broke out. In all there were 47 cases of bowels diseases with 9 deaths.

The drains, after some delay, were dug up, substituted by surface drains, and the health of the Asylum improved.

8. Towards the end of the year the Asylum became considerably overcrowded, a possible factor in the outbreak of Beri-beri, and the health of the patients suffered, many being attacked with Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

9. I regret to have to report the suicide by hanging of three patients, the first for eight years. None of these patients had previously shewn any suicidal tendencies, and one of them was convalescent. All had torn their blankets, made ropes, and hanged themselves, two to the bars of the gates of their single rooms, and one to the bars of the window. The structure of the Asylum is undoubtedly to blame for these unfortunate occurrences, for every single room has a barred open window placed immediately above the fixed sleeping bench, and in easy reach, and is closed by a gate made of fancy ironwork. With accommodation for 300 patients there are no less than 148 single rooms such as I have described, making suicide by hanging (a favourite mode among Chinese) easy, not to say, suggesting it, as I pointed out when taking over charge of this Asylum in 1888. Every patient of known suicidal tendency sleeps in an Association Ward with a special night attendant. Thirty single rooms have to be placed at night in charge of one attendant, and as these rooms are situated in six separate blocks of 5 rooms, necessitating some considerable time in going round, he cannot well be blamed for such accidents as described. I would mention that the Chinese are without exception, when suicidal, the most persistently suicidal of any of the numerous races with whom I have had any dealings.

10. I am happy in being able to state that it has been decided to construct a new Asylum upon modern and sanitary lines as soon as possible, and an excellent site with sufficient land for a farm has been chosen.

11. The numbered Tables at the end of this report are, as heretofore, some of those recommended by the English Lunacy Commissioners.

12. *Admissions*.—Two hundred and twenty-three males and thirty-one females have been admitted during the year; of these, 22 males and 7 females were re-admissions.

13. One hundred and sixty-six males and twenty-four females came from Singapore, 21 males and 2 females from Penang, 17 males and one female from Malacca, 4 males and 3 females from Province Wellesley, 11 males and one female from Negri Sembilan, and 4 males from British North Borneo.

14. Table *XI* gives their form of mental disorder.

15. The physical condition of those admitted was in a large number of cases deplorable, as is usual here. Of the 254 admissions, 85 were chronicled as physical condition impaired, and 47 as greatly impaired. Of these latter, 15 died before they had been in residence a month.

Table *VI* gives the length of residence of the recoveries and of the deaths.

16. *Discharges*.—One hundred and four patients have been discharged recovered equal to a recovery rate of 40·94 on the admissions. This is a marked improvement upon last year and must be considered satisfactory.

17. Twenty-three patients were discharged relieved and eleven not improved to the care of their friends. A far larger number of patients are fit to be discharged in this way but their friends and relatives are in China and we have no means of communicating with them.

18. *Deaths*.—Forty-eight males and eleven females died during the year. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident was 22·01, the lowest since 1893.

19. Table *V* shews the causes of death together with the age at death.

20. Forty post-mortem examinations were held and the results recorded.

21. *Industries*.—During the year there have been manufactured 3,792 yards of cloth, and 33 blankets. From the cloth there have been made 745 pairs of trousers, 656 jackets, 261 women's jackets, 163 sarongs, and 108 dusters.

22. About 80 per cent. of our inmates are usefully employed, every encouragement in the way of small luxuries such as tobacco, fruit, etc., being given them to this end.

23. *Staff*.—Assistant Surgeon GIBBS returned from long leave on 18th November and relieved Assistant Surgeon PESTANA who had been acting for him. I am pleased in being able to state that Mr. GIBBS, during his leave, successfully passed the examinations for the L. R. C. P., London, M. R. C. S., England, and took the certificate in Psychological Medicine.

24. The conduct of the attendants generally has been good, only a few small breaches of discipline having been brought to notice.

TABLE A.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Beriberi.

YEAR.	January.		Febru- ary.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Septem- ber.		October.		Novem- ber.		Decem- ber.		Average number of Patients Resident.	Per centage of Deaths from Beriberi to total Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths from Beriberi on Average number Resident.	Per-centage of Deaths from Beriberi to new cases treated.	Percentage of total Deaths on Average Number Resident.
	Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Deaths from Beriberi.		Total.	Deaths from Beriberi.					
	Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.		Total Deaths.								
1896	3	9	8	13	6	12	3	6	4	5	1	8	...	4	2	6	3	5	4	8	5	11	2	5	233	47.06	17.12	...	36.48
1897	3	4	4	5	6	10	5	9	4	7	3	10	...	6	3	10	4	6	7	8	6	9	5	9	228	59.26	21.06	...	35.52
1898	2	7	3	7	4	5	4	14	4	9	4	10	...	4	...	5	10	5	6	9	3	4	9	208	57.89	26.44	35.48	45.67	
1899	2	3	...	3	3	12	5	8	3	12	1	5	...	3	3	4	14	4	3	5	2	7	2	7	184	44.60	15.76	23.96	35.32
1900	...	3	1	7	2	7	3	7	8	9	8	12	...	10	17	5	13	5	3	7	4	24	8	11	180	41.46	28.30	33.33	68.30
1901	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	6	6	6	1	4	...	6	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	164	26.79	9.15	14.70	34.15
1902	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	1	5	3	...	5	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	2	2	9	1	3	174	9.52	2.3	4.04	24.14
1903	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	8	...	4	4	...	3	...	2	9	1	8	...	2	209	5.45	1.43	14.28	26.31
1904	...	5	...	7	3	9	...	2	7	7	2	2	...	2	4	4	3	...	4	4	5	5	8	1	268	1.69	.33	6.6	22.01

New Cases of Beriberi and Months in which they occurred.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1898	...	4	19	14	21	18	5	16	9	12	13	5	155
1899	...	6	8	10	14	21	4	5	17	13	7	8	121
1900	...	11	20	14	17	20	10	8	11	7	4	10	153
1901	...	15	10	5	9	7	12	7	3	6	10	7	102
1902	...	14	11	3	2	2	9	5	6	19	6	8	99
1903	...	8	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	5	1	...	21
1904	15	15

TABLE B.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table Giving the Nationalities of Patients in the Asylum on 31st December, 1904.

Nationalities.					Male.	Female.	Total.
American	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dane	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Russian	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Russian Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eurasian	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Singhalese	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chinese	Hokien	...	...	...	59	5	64
	Teo-Chew	...	...	...	30	8	38
	Macao	...	...	...	24	11	35
	Keh	...	...	...	32	3	35
	Hylam	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Laichew	...	...	...	7	...	7
Malay	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Javanese	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Boyonese	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Manila	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Arab	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Siamese	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Tamil	...	...	...	...	21	9	30
Bengali	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Sikh	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Buggis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Negro	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total					232	51	283

TABLE C.

Showing Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for each Month.

Months.		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	...	15	2	17	8	1	9	3	2	5
February	...	24	4	28	11	2	13	7	...	7
March	...	23	2	25	7	...	7	9	...	9
April	...	8	4	12	6	2	8	1	2	3
May	...	25	3	28	8	...	8	6	1	7
June	...	27	3	30	15	2	17	2	...	2
July	...	12	1	13	11	2	13	2	...	2
August	...	14	3	17	7	1	8	4	...	4
September	...	26	1	27	10	5	15	2	1	3
October	...	13	1	14	6	1	7	3	1	4
November	...	15	3	18	11	1	12	2	3	5
December	...	21	4	25	19	2	21	7	1	8
Total	...	223	31	254	119	19	138	48	11	59
Average monthly rate	...	19	3	21	10	2	11	4	1	5

TABLE I.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table Shewing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1904.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum on 1st January, 1904 ...	...	...	...	179	52	231
Cases admitted :—						
First Admissions ...	201	26	227			
Not First Admissions	22	5	27	223	31	254
Total Cases under Care During Year ...	...	...	...	402	83	485
Cases Discharged :—						
Recovered ...	90	14	104			
Relieved ...	20	3	23			
Not Relieved ...	9	2	11			
Absconded ...	3	2	5			
Died ...	48	11	59			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year				170	32	202
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1904	...	...	...	232	51	283
Average Number Resident during the Year ...	...	...	...	213	55	268

TABLE II.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table Shewing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths from 31st December, 1888, to 31st December, 1904.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on the 31st December, 1888 ...	...	...	...	176	32	208
Persons admitted during the Period ...	...	...	...	2,456	392	2,848
Re-admissions ...	...	...	...	259	55	314
Total Cases Treated	...	...	...	2,891	479	3,370
Discharged Cases :—						
Recovered ...	1,120	155	1,275			
Relieved ...	265	55	320			
Not Improved ...	87	30	117			
Absconded ...	73	12	85			
Died ...	1,114	176	1,290			
Total Cases Discharged and Died since the 31st of December, 1888 ...	...	...	...	2,659	428	3,087
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1904 ...	...	...	...	232	51	283

TABLE III.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table Shewing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent.
on the Admissions for the Years 1886 to 1904 inclusive.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Discharged						Absconded.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December of each Year.			Average Number Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Number Resident.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																			Male.	Female.	Total.
1886	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	49	10	59	169	23	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.52
1887	173	17	190	...	...	...	...	...	73	4	77	178	29	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.49
1888	153	23	176	35	9	44	5	...	84	8	92	176	32	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.70
1889	186	24	210	67	6	73	13	...	74	6	80	196	40	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.37
1890	224	30	254	87	7	94	23	...	145	11	156	157	48	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.72
1891	162	30	292	61	13	74	12	...	76	11	87	161	49	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.50
1892	158	29	287	71	14	85	15	...	43	14	57	179	43	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.63
1893	184	33	217	65	7	72	8	...	43	5	48	240	53	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.89
1894	169	29	198	69	11	80	21	...	73	16	89	239	48	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.07
1895	173	34	207	70	9	79	45	...	99	13	112	180	46	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.42
1896	202	28	230	86	16	102	7	...	79	6	85	205	49	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.48
1897	122	26	148	62	9	71	18	...	72	9	81	171	50	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.06
1898	137	24	161	61	7	68	16	...	85	10	95	125	48	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.26
1899	130	32	162	51	12	63	14	...	56	9	65	123	55	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.77
1900	157	30	187	54	5	59	9	...	93	30	123	118	47	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.41
1901	154	21	175	74	10	84	18	...	46	10	56	127	45	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.16
1902	143	16	159	82	8	90	11	...	38	4	42	133	46	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.62
1903	191	30	221	70	7	77	15	...	44	11	55	179	52	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.00
1904	223	31	254	90	14	104	20	...	48	11	59	232	51	283	56.60	

TABLE IV.

LUNATIC ASYLUM

Table Shewing the History of the Annual Admissions since 1889, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year Remaining on 31st December of the Year reported on.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1904.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1904.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December, 1904.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	New Cases.		Re-admissions.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Absconded.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.						Absconded.			Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.				Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Prior to 1888

TABLE V.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Shewing the Causes of Deaths during the Year 1903, together with the Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	15 and under 20 years.		20 and under 25 years.		25 and under 30 years.		30 and under 35 years.		35 and under 40 years.		40 and under 45 years.		45 and under 50 years.		50 and under 55 years.		55 and under 60 years.		60 and under 65 years.		65 and under 70 years.		70 and under 75 years.		75 and under 80 years.		TOTAL.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES —																															
Dysentery	3	1	4	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	1	11	2	13		
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES —																															
Acute Brain Disease	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Chronic Brain Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Syphilitic Brain Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Basal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
THORACIC DISEASES —																															
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
ABDOMINAL DISEASES —																															
Acute Enteritis	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Peritonitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
OTHER CAUSES—																															
Rupture of Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Suicidal Hanging	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Total	2	...	7	2	9	8	11	10	1	11	4	1	5	4	3	1	4	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	48	11	59	

TABLE VI.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table Shewing the Length of Residence of those Discharged Recovered and of those who Died, during the Year 1904.

Length of Residence.				Recovered.			Died.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under one month	...	...	...	3	...	3	14	1	15
From one to three months	...	...	...	31	5	36	11	...	1
„ three to six months	...	...	...	30	1	31	9	1	10
„ six to nine months	...	...	...	16	2	18	7	3	10
„ nine to twelve months	...	...	...	6	2	8	3	1	4
„ one to two years	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	2	5
„ two to three years	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
„ three to five years	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
„ five to seven years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ seven to ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ ten to fifteen years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ fifteen to twenty-five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	90	14	104	48	11	59

TABLE X-a.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table Shewing the Probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorders in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year 1904.

CAUSES.	ADMISSIONS.											
	Number of Instances in which a Cause was Assigned.											
	Admissions:—Male, 223. Female, 31. Total, 254.											
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or exciting Cause. †			Total. *		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic Troubles (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Mental Anxiety and Worry and Overwork	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8
Religious Excitement
Love Affairs (including seduction)
Fright and Nervous Shock
<i>Physical.</i>												
Intemperance in Drink	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
Venereal Disease	11	...	11	8	2	10	19	2	21
Self-abuse
Sunstroke
Accident or Injury
Pregnancy	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders
Lactation
Puberty	5	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	6
Epilepsy	5	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	6
Privation and Starvation	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Heart Disease	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Phthisis	9	...	9	9	...	9
Malarial Fever	11	2	13	...	...	...	11	2	13
Typhoid Fever
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	5	2	7	5	2	7
Previous Attacks	23	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	27
Old Age	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Opium Smoking
Hereditary Influences	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congenital Defect
Indian Hemp Smoking
Unknown	131	17	148

* Some of the admissions are credited with more than one cause, therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the admissions. † Where these could not be distinguished.

TABLE X-b.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table Shewing the Probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorders in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year 1904:—Continued.

CAUSES.	DISCHARGES.											
	Number of Instances in which a Cause was Assigned.											
	Discharges :—Male,			Female,			Total					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause.†			Total.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic Troubles (including loss of relatives and friends)	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mental Anxiety and Worry and Overwork	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Religious Excitement
Love Affairs (including seduction)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright and Nervous Shock
<i>Physical.</i>												
Intemperance in Drink	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Venereal Disease	4	...	4	...	1	1	4	1	5
Self-abuse
Sunstroke
Accident or Injury
Pregnancy
Parturition and the Puerperal State
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders
Puberty	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Epilepsy
Privation and Starvation	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Heart Disease
Phthisis	1	1	2	1	1	2
Malarial Fever	10	2	12	...	...	...	10	2	12
Typhoid Fever
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders ...	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Previous Attacks	18	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
Old Age	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Opium Smoking (Morphia Habit)
Hereditary Influences	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congenital Defect
Indian Hemp Smoking	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unknown	64	10	74

* Some of the discharges are credited with more than one cause; therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the discharges. † Where these could not be distinguished.

TABLE X-c.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Shewing the Probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorders, in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year 1904:—Continued.

CAUSES.	DEATHS.											
	Number of Instances in which a Cause was Assigned.											
	Deaths :—Male, 48			Female, 11			Total. 59					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause.*			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic Troubles (including loss of relatives and friends)
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)
Mental Anxiety and Worry and Overwork
Religious Excitement
Love Affairs (including seduction)
Fright and Nervous Shock
<i>Physical.</i>												
Intemperance in Drink
Venereal Disease	7	1	8	1	...	1	8	1	9
Self-abuse
Sunstroke
Accident or Injury
Pregnancy
Parturition and the Puerperal State
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders
Puberty	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Privation and Starvation
Heart Disease	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Phthisis	7	4	11	7	4	11
Malarial Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	4	...	4	4	...	4
Previous Attacks	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Old Age	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Opium Smoking
Hereditary Influences
Congenital Defect
Indian Hemp Smoking
Unknown	20	4	24

* Where these could not be distinguished.

TABLE XI.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Shewing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission, Recoveries and Deaths, of the Year 1904, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December, 1904.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.		
	Form of Mental Disorder, 31st December, 1904.			Form of Mental Disorder, 31st December, 1904.			Form of Mental Disorder, 31st December, 1904.			Form of Mental Disorder, 31st December, 1904.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital or Infantile Deficiency with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Do. do. without Epilepsy	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Epilepsy acquired	4	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1	7
General Paralysis of the Insane	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mania, Acute	149	17	166	67	10	77	22	5	27	88	10	98
Do. Acute Delirious	6	...	6	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
Do. Chronic	3	...	3	5	...	5	4	1	5	17	...	20
Do. Recurrent	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Do. A Potu	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. Puerperal	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Senile	7	3	10	2	...	2	3	1	4	2	2	4
Melancholia, Acute...	28	2	30	5	3	8	5	1	6	22	2	24
Do. Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. A Potu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Puerperal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Senile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia, Primary	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3
Do. Secondary	9	4	13	1	...	1	4	...	4	61	...	61
Do. Senile	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	6
Do. Organic...	5	...	5	...	...	...	4	3	7	20	28	48
Not Insane on Admission	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium from Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	223	31	254	90	14	104	48	11	59	232	51	283

TABLE XII.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Showing Occupation of Admissions.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Actor ...	1	...	1	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	85	18	103
Ayah ...	...	1	1				
Baker ...	1	...	1	Miners, Tin ...	7	...	7
Barbers ...	4	...	4	No Occupation ...	1	5	6
Basket-maker ...	1	...	1				
Bill Collector ...	1	...	1	Operator, Telegraph ...	1	...	1
Blacksmiths ...	2	...	2	Opium Seller ...	1	...	1
Boatmen ...	4	...	4				
Box-maker ...	1	...	1	Painter, Carriage ...	1	...	1
				Painter, House ...	3	...	3
Carpenters ...	6	...	6	Peon, 'Rikisha ...	1	...	1
Cart-builder ...	1	...	1	Petty Trader ...	3	...	3
Cart-drivers ...	3	...	3	Physician, Chinese ...	1	...	1
Cashier ...	1	...	1	Pig-breeder ...	1	...	1
Clerks ...	9	...	9				
Comprador ...	1	...	1	Planter—			
Coolies—				Indigo ...	2	...	2
Coal ...	3	...	3	Gambier ...	4	...	4
Day Labourer ...	8	...	8	Pinapple ...	3	...	3
Dock ...	1	...	1	Pepper ...	2	...	2
Estate ...	2	2	4	Padi ...	2	...	2
Road ...	2	...	2	Sago ...	3	...	3
				Tobacco ...	1	...	1
Constable, Police ...	1	...	1				
Dhoby ...	1	...	1	Printer ...	1	...	1
Domestic ...	2	...	2	Prostitute ...	...	6	6
Engineer ...	1	...	1	Rattan Cleaner ...	1	...	1
				'Rikisha Puller ...	4	...	4
Fireman ...	1	...	1	Ryot ...	1	...	1
Fishermen ...	6	...	6				
Fish Sellers ...	2	...	2	Sailors ...	2	...	2
Fruit Sellers ...	3	...	3	Sawyers ...	2	...	2
				Scholar ...	1	...	1
Gardeners ...	5	...	5	Seamstress ...	...	1	1
Goldsmith ...	1	...	1	Shipowner ...	1	...	1
				Shoemakers ...	3	...	3
Hawkers ...	5	...	5	Shopkeeper ...	1	...	1
Housewives ...	...	15	15	Silversmith ...	1	...	1
				Sinkheh ...	1	...	1
Lamplighter ...	1	...	1				
				Tailors ...	4	...	4
Mendicant ...	2	...	2	Toty ...	1	...	1
Merchant ...	1	...	1				
Messenger ...	1	...	1	Unknown ...	77	1	78
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	85	18	103	Total ...	223	31	254

Maternity Hospital.

REPORT BY Mr. N. A. WRAY, *Assistant Surgeon in charge.*

1. The buildings are in good order. Four additional dwelling rooms were erected during the year, for servants.

Whitewashing, tarring and painting were carried out during the year.

2. Dr. FOWLIE continued to render his valuable services to the Hospital.

3. Mrs. HENNESSY, the Matron, has done very good work.

One probationer, Mrs. MASSABINI, passed her examination and received a diploma as Midwife. Mrs. WHITE is still under training.

4. The number of admissions (72) shews a decrease of 13 on last year but as the Hospital was closed from 23rd March to 23rd May owing to a case of Septicæmia occurring in the Hospital, the numbers compare favourably with previous years.

The following Table shews the work done during the year:—

Nationality.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Europeans ...	1	28	29	29	...	...
Eurasians ...	...	4	4	4	...	...
Tamils ...	3	25	28	28	...	...
Chinese ...	...	10	10	8	2	...
Hebrew ...	...	4	4	4	...	...
Singhalese ...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Total ...	4	72	76	73	3	...

The three deaths were due to (1) Septicæmia, (2) Shock on rupturing membranes in a case of placenta prævia, and (3) from Beri-beri and Peritonitis, the patient, a Chinese, having been, it was said, in labour for nine days before seeking admission.

5. The average daily number in Hospital was 2.02.

6. Of the 66 labours in Hospital, 53 were natural, 4 were difficult, 8 were preternatural, and one was complex.

7. There were 3 cases of placenta prævia. The first, a Singhalese lady, died of Septicæmia, the second, a Chinese, succumbed to shock, on rupturing the membranes, and the third, a European, came in early and made a good and rapid recovery.

There was one case of foot presentation and one of breech. There were also one case each of partial inversion of the uterus and premature detachment of the placenta. Forceps were used in three instances. There was one case of abortion in the fifth month.

8. Hæmorrhage occurred in five cases, three unavoidable (placenta prævia) and two accidental (partial inversion of the uterus and premature detachment of the placenta).

9. Of the 66 births, 57 children were born alive, 8 were still-born and one prematurely, the sexes being 30 males and 36 females.

10. The fees amounted to \$1,430.

APPENDIX B.

PENANG.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. The public health of Penang for 1904 has been up to the average of previous years, and judging from the total number of deaths registered and by the death-rate

per mille of the estimated population, though not so good as 1903, was better than that of the year 1902.

2. The total number of deaths registered was 5,517 as against 4,988 in 1903, and 5,787 in 1902; of the total number of deaths registered, 4,222 were within Municipal Limits and 1,295 in Country districts. On an estimated population of 130,602, this gives a crude mortality of 42·24 per mille. Eliminating the deaths at Pulau Jerejak (Leper Asylum 140, Quarantine Station 6, and of those dying shortly after arrival in the Colony, 309: Town 279, Country 30) the corrected death-rate for the Island comes to 38·75; 40·49 per mille for the population within Municipal Limits, and 38·06 per mille for the Country.

3. Zymotic Disease in epidemic form was absent; Small-pox, three cases only occurred in the Town; sixteen cases were imported and removed from vessels; of these 19 cases, 7 died. Chicken-pox—there were 66 cases (8 cases imported), Measles 9 cases.

Cholera.—No cases were reported, five cases were imported and treated on Pulau Jerejak.

Enteric Fever.—One hundred and thirty-eight deaths were registered. According to Hospital statistics, there were 10 admissions with 6 deaths.

Plague.—Two cases occurred among a ship's crew, both cases were removed to the Quarantine Station, Pulau Jerejak, and died; the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically; no cases occurred in the town or country.

4. The infant mortality for 1904 was rather high, the number of infants dying under one year being 704 or 12·75 per cent. of the total number of deaths registered, and 28 per cent. of the total number of births registered; referring back to the records for 10 years, the number of infants dying last year is the highest, while the percentage to the total number of deaths registered comes second to the year 1899. Tetanus neonatorum accounts for about 19 per cent. of those infants dying under 3 months.

5. On the retirement of Assistant Surgeon O'KEEFE on pension, Dr. EDITH BOOMGARDT, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) etc., was appointed Deputy Registrar of Deaths. During the first three quarters of the year 1904, the percentage of unclassified "Fever" cases to the total number of deaths registered in Municipal Limits approximated 3·84 (1st quarter 1·30 per cent., 2nd quarter 1·26 per cent., 3rd quarter 1·28 per cent.); in the 4th quarter, the percentage of such "Fever" cases to the deaths registered in Municipal Limits is ·78; under the present careful investigation the vague item of "Fever" is much curtailed and returns are much better and fuller than formerly and more care is taken in arriving at the cause of death. I have only referred to deaths within Municipal limits; the majority of deaths (nearly 95 per cent.) registered in Country districts are returned as "Fever"; if these unclassified "Fever" cases, which are returned by the Police, are eliminated, it will be seen that the number of unclassified "Fever" cases in the town is almost nil.

6. The chart accompanying this report shews graphically the actual number of deaths each week compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous year. It will be noticed from this chart that the highest mortality occurred in the 2nd quarter.

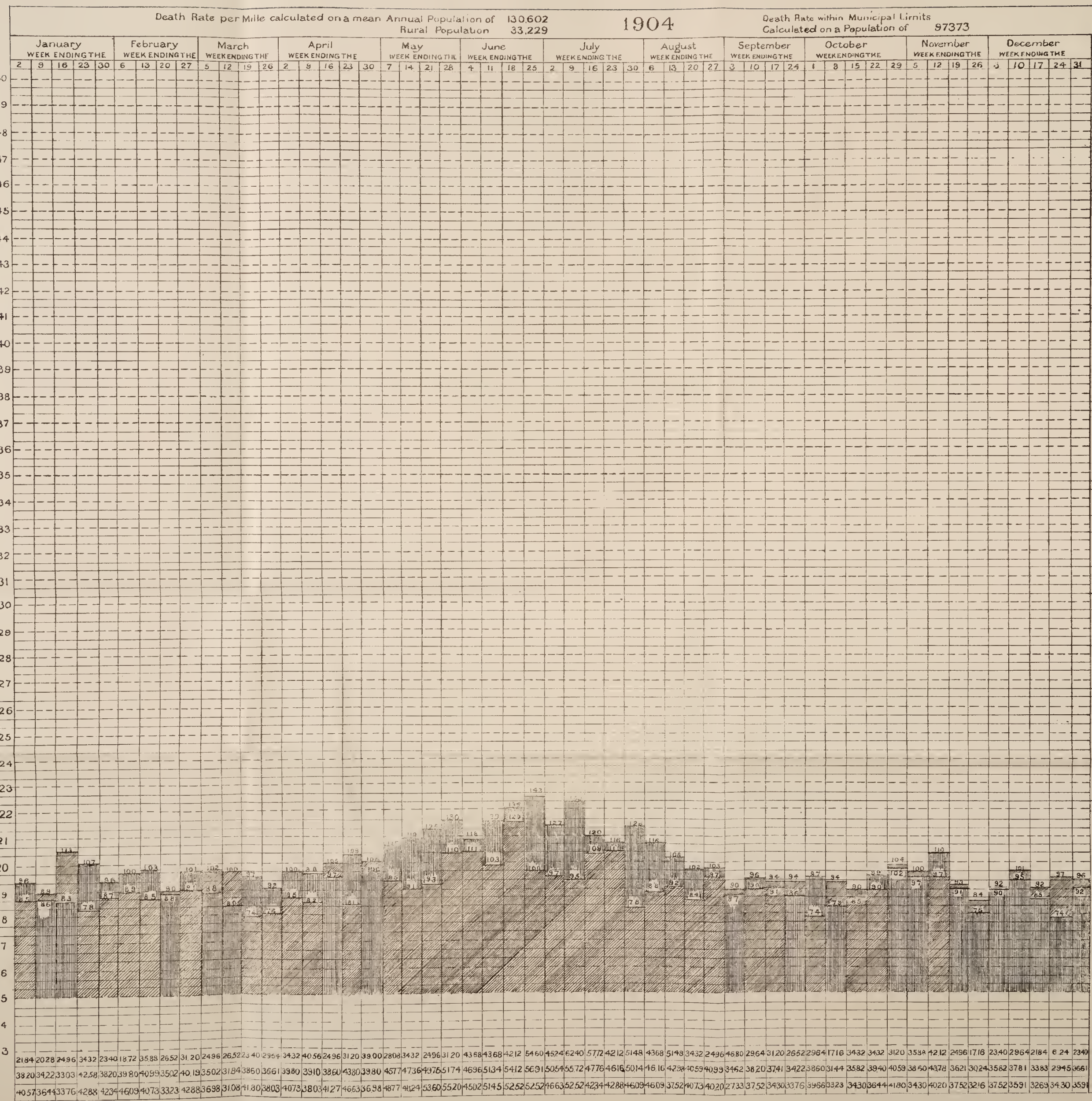
Quarantine Camp.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon*.

There were 87 admissions during the year for the following diseases:—Small-pox 4, Chicken-pox 63, Measles 8, Malarial Fever 3, etc.

2. Sixty of the total admitted either came themselves or were voluntarily brought to the camp by relatives or friends. The deaths numbered six giving a percentage of 6·81 to total treated. The camp was unoccupied for 108 days.

3. The four Small-pox patients were all unvaccinated and the two deaths from this disease were within 72 hours of admission; the remaining four deaths were:—One from Pelvic Peritonitis in a Chinese woman sent in as suspected case of Bubonic Plague; two from Malarial Fever; and one suicide by hanging in an Indian Immigrant coolie suffering from Chronic Diarrhœa.



Death Rate per Mile for Municipality for year
Rural Districts

Death Rate per Mile
(Corrected) Rural Districts
(Crude) Penang Island
(Corrected) Municipal



4. According to nationalities and months the incidence for Small-pox and Chicken-pox was as follows:—

Nationalities.			No. of Admissions.	Months.	No. of Admissions.
Hindus	...	...	57	January	4
Kling (Island)	...	...	1	February	17
Chinese	...	...	5	March	27
Malays	...	...	1	April	5
Arabs	...	...	1	May	1
Eurasians	...	...	1	June	Nil
Singhalese	...	...	1	July	3
				August	1
				September	4
				October	2
				November	1
				December	2
			67		67

5. There were no cases of Cholera or Bubonic Plague treated in the Camp this year.

6. The roofs of wards, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and of kitchen between wards 7 and 8 were renewed; wards 13, 14 and 15 which fell during the rains were re-erected, ward 14 on a brick basement as also the kitchen between wards 5 and 6.

A special ward for clerks, etc., was erected this year, a plan of which is attached.

General Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. G. D. FREER, *Colonial Surgeon Resident.*

1. *Buildings.*—An extension was made to the Nurses' Quarters so as to provide four more bed-rooms and four bath-rooms. The wooden floor of the ward and verandahs in the Native Female Ward were replaced by solid concrete and cement. The Native Ward operation room was also much improved, and an imitation "tarazza" floor laid down.

2. A considerable amount of re-furnishing and equipping of the European Wards has been carried out by means of special votes obtained for the purpose.

3. *Staff.*—Dr. JAMIESON acted for me until my return from leave on the 5th March, Dr. A. L. HOOPS arrived on the 9th June and took up the duties of House Surgeon. This is a new appointment, and it is one which has added considerably to the efficiency of the working of the Hospital.

4. Among the Nursing Staff there have been a number of changes. Miss CONSTANCE TREVELYAN HAWDON arrived on the 26th February to take up the duties of Head Nurse, but I regret to say, she was only able to perform them for a very short time before she developed symptoms of liver abscess, from which she died on the 28th April. Miss CLEMENTS was appointed from home to succeed her, and arrived on the 4th August. Miss M. J. P. SHAW resigned her appointment on the 8th October.

5. Among the Probationers, Miss BOWEN resigned on the 20th June, and was succeeded by Miss COLLEY, transferred from Singapore on 9th July. Two additional Probationers, Misses C. I. STEPHEN and L. MADDEN were added to the Staff on the 8th October, also transferred here from Singapore.

6. First Grade Dresser A. M. DE SILVA was sent here from Butterworth on the 23rd September to act as Steward, a new appointment.

7. *Work done.*—Table *A* shews the number of admissions and deaths for the past five years, and Table *B* more detailed information for the year under review.

8. The total number of cases treated was 2,117, and the number of deaths 86, as compared with 1,866 and 87 respectively for the previous year.

9. The average daily sick was 58.53, and the percentage of deaths 4.06.

10. *European Wards.*—There were 208 admissions in all, of whom 26 were females. The chief diseases treated were Malarial Fever 51, Venereal Disease 14, Dengue 11, Typhoid Fever 5, Diarrhoea 5, Pneumonia 2, Bronchitis 2, Injuries 5, Alcoholism 6.

11. *Native Wards.*—(excluding Police).—The number of admissions was 1,171 (females 104) and deaths 72. The chief causes of admission were:—Injuries 396, Malarial Fever 127, Mental Diseases 88, Venereal Diseases 69, Alcoholism 46, Ulcers 44, Beri-beri 30, Diarrhoea 25, Dysentery 22, Bronchitis 28, Pneumonia 18.

12. One hundred and thirty-five Indian Immigrants were sent for treatment from the Indian Immigration Depôt, and sixty-five Sinkehhs from the Chinese Protectorate.

13. Eighty-two cases were sent for observation as to sanity, of whom 21 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Singapore.

14. *Native Police* (including Malay States Guides).—The admissions numbered 686 against 495 for the previous year, and were made up as follows:—Sikhs 355, Malays 297, Hindus 28, Chinese 6; of the Sikh admissions 104 were from the detachment of Malay States Guides.

15. The principal diseases among them were Malarial Fever 157, Dengue 45, Venereal Disease 48; Ulcers 42, Bronchitis 34, Dyspepsia and Constipation 31, Diarrhoea and Dysentery 10, Injuries 19, Pneumonia 4. There were two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Malarial Cachexia respectively.

16. Two hundred and thirty recruits were sent for examination, 155 were passed and 75 rejected.

17. Eighty men were boarded as unfit for further service.

18. *Dengue.*—Out of a total of 71 cases admitted to the General Hospital, 64 were in the months of June, July and August. Among the Police stationed in the Fort it was at one time exceedingly prevalent, hardly a man escaping, and it is interesting to note that out of the total (71), 45 cases were Sikh Police stationed in the Fort, while from the Malay States Guides stationed at Sepoy Lines there were only two admissions; also, out of 11 European admissions, 8 were Policemen living in the Fort. At the same time although these cases were not specially isolated in hospital none of the other patients nor any members of the Hospital Staff contracted the disease. The above rather points to the conclusion that Dengue is not infectious in the ordinary meaning of the word, and is in favour of Dr. HARRIS GRAHAM'S theory (mentioned in Manson's Tropical Diseases) that, like Malaria and Yellow Fever, Dengue is communicated by a species of mosquito acting as an intermediary. No doubt the Fort moat forms an excellent breeding ground for many species of mosquitoes. There were no deaths from the disease.

19. *Malaria.*—As usual both in the General and Pauper Hospitals, Malaria accounted for a large number of the admissions, and in many of these the diagnosis was confirmed by a microscopical examination. Out of a hundred consecutive fever cases, mostly Chinese Pauper patients, I find that Malarial parasites were found in 51. In 3 of these crescent bodies only were found; in 16 crescent and small signet ring parasites, in 24 small signet ring bodies only, in 4 benign tertian parasites, and in 4 benign quartan parasites. Out of the 51 patients in whom malarial parasites were found 16 were found to have marked enlargement of the spleen, but in 20 of the others in whom no parasites had been found, the spleen was also found to be enlarged. From several of the latter specimens were obtained by splenic puncture and stained with a view of shewing the Leishmann-Donovan body, but, in no case so far has this been discovered.

20. *Operations.*—The principal operations performed included:—Excision of Hip-joint 1; Amputation of thigh 2; Thoracotomy with Excision of Ribs for Empyema 3, (1 died); for Abscess of Liver 5, (3 died); Removal of Tumour 8; Excision of lower Jaw 1; Ligature of Femoral Artery 3; Trephining of Skull 2, (one died); Radical cure of Hernia 1; Radical cure of Hydrocele 2; for Strangulated Hernia 2, (1 died); External Urethrotomy (Wheelhouse) 6; Partial Excision of Rectum 1; Excision of Eye-ball 3; Tracheotomy 1; Extraction of Lens for Cataract 5; altogether eighty-eight operations were performed under chloroform.

21. *New Growths*.—Seventeen cases of new growths were admitted into the General and Pauper Hospitals during the year. Specimens from seven of them were forwarded to the Cancer Research Society, but so far no report has been received as to their nature. The following are the probable diagnosis with the nationalities of the patients:—

Sarcoma of neck	...	...	5	all Chinese
Sarcoma of orbit	...	...	1	Chinese
Carcinoma of liver	...	...	1	Eurasian
Carcinoma of pancreas	...	...	1	Eurasian
Carcinoma of rectum	...	...	1	Hindu
Epithelioma of penis	...	...	3	2 Hindus and 1 Chinese
Epithelioma of lip	...	...	1	Malay
Epithelioma of sebaceous cyst of scalp			1	Chinese
Fibroma of breast	...	...	1	Chinese
Fibroma of thigh	...	...	1	Sikh
Hernia testis (probably Gummatous)	...		1	Chinese

22. *Medico-Legal*.—One hundred and thirty-six bodies were sent for post-mortem examination and inquest. I am glad to say that since the completion of the new "Morgue" in December, dead bodies are now sent there instead of to the Hospital Mortuary, a most desirable change for many reasons.

TABLE A.

Table giving the Numbers of Admissions for the past Five Years in the General Hospital, Penang.

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage.
Europeans ...	236	12	4.89	173	10	5.52	178	14	7.86	173	6	4.65	208	12	5.76
Natives ...	1,261	119	9.11	1,294	94	6.96	1,173	95	8.01	1,145	81	6.87	1,171	72	6.14
Native Police ...	656	3	0.45	554	3	0.52	576	7	1.21	495	...	...	686	2	0.29
Total ...	2,153	134	6.04	2,021	107	5.29	1,927	116	6.01	1,813	87	4.79	2,065	86	4.11

TABLE B.

Table Shewing the Admissions, Daily Average and Percentage of Deaths in the General Hospital, Penang, for 1904.

		Remaining 31st December, 1903.	Admitted, 1904.	Total Treated.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1904.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Death to Total Treated.	Died within 24 hours.
Europeans	...	7	208	215	195	...	1	14	5	8.56	6.57	...
Natives	...	32	1,171	1,203	1,055	17	13	70	48	34.18	5.81	8
Native Police (in- cluding Malay States Guides.		13	686	699	680	...	8	2	9	15.79	.28	...
Total	...	52	2,065	2,117	1,930	17	22	86	62	58.53	4.06	8

Prison Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. During the year there were 4,705 admissions into Prison as against 3,674 for 1903, the daily average Prison population being 421.92.

2. The admissions to Hospital excluding those detained under 48 hours for trivial complaints or observation numbered 155, giving an average daily sick of 6.97 and a daily sick rate of 1.65 of the Prison strength.

3. There were 11 deaths in the Prison during the year (five in the first three quarters and six in the last quarter) which is equivalent to a mortality of 7.09 per cent. of those admitted to Hospital and 2.34 per mille of the admissions to Prison.

4. The 11 deaths were due to the following causes:—

Malarial Fever	...	...	...	1
Phagedœna	...	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	...	5
Tubercular Phthisis	...	...	...	2
Chronic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2

Of the total admissions to the Prison, 296 bore traces of or were actually suffering from Venereal Disease; 285 prisoners showed marks of a course of Morphia injections and 76 were confirmed opium smokers.

5. Vaccination of all prisoners who had not been previously vaccinated or re-vaccinated or who bore no marks of a previous attack of Small-pox was performed this year on 423 with a percentage of 80.77 successful cases to total vaccinated.

Vaccine Lymph from Saigon was used in all cases.

Pauper Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. G. D. FREER, *Colonial Surgeon Resident.*

1. *Buildings.*—New Quarters for the Senior Dresser were built during the year. The attap roof of Ward 3 was replaced by a tiled one, the wooden supports replaced by brick pillars, and the floor renewed. The floors of Wards 2, 9 and 10 were reconcreted and cemented, and the wooden flooring of ward and verandahs in the Pauper Female Ward replaced by solid concrete and cement.

2. *Staff.*—I took over charge from Dr. JAMIESON on the 5th March on my return from leave. Assistant Surgeon C. T. DE SOUZA was transferred to Malacca on the 23rd July, being replaced by Assistant Surgeon C. J. BATEMAN on the 15th August, Assistant Surgeon T. J. SCULLY acting in the interval.

3. *Work done.*—The total number of patients treated was 4,010, of whom 400 remained from the previous year, the average daily sick 392·02, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 20·14 compared with 3,986, 364·59 and 17·76 respectively in 1903. Forty-one patients died within 24 hours, and 80 within 48 hours from the time of admission.

4. In the female ward 24 patients remained in December, 1903, and 121 were admitted during the year, making a total of 145.

5. Table A shews the admissions and deaths from the principal diseases for the past four years. It will be seen that there was a very considerable increase in the number of Beri-beri cases, the admissions and deaths being nearly twice as many as in the previous year.

6. Table B shews the admissions and deaths of different nationalities for Beri-beri together with the rainfall for each month of the year. An inspection of this will shew that contrary to the usual rule observed here, there was no increase in the number of cases admitted during the wet autumn months.

7. Fifty-two lepers were admitted during the year, of whom 46 were transferred to the Leper Asylum.

8. *Donations.*—A Coffin Fund was instituted by the Chinese Members of the Pauper Hospital Committee, and since 1st July, 1904, all Chinese Paupers dying in Hospital are buried in coffins provided out of this fund. The patients are also indebted to the following Chinese gentlemen and societies for a number of small donations on various occasions:—Messrs. CHEAH CHOO YEW, CHUNG THYE PIN, GAN NGOH BEE, PHOO SIN KHO and Brothers, HOE TIANG WAN, LEE BOON HOOI, LIM SAN HOE, YEOH BOON WAN, the Penang Literary Association and the Chinese Merchant Club. The donations have usually taken the form of small gifts of money, varying from 5 to 10 cents to all the patients on the occasion of their visits to the Hospital, presents of tea, chop-sticks, Chinese saucers, empty bottles and so on.

TABLE A.

Table Shewing Admissions and Deaths from the Principal Diseases for the past Four Years, at the Pauper Hospital, Penang.

DISEASES.	1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.		
	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Cases Treated	Deaths.	Percentage.
Malarial Fever ...	440	68	15·45	418	39	9·33	342	24	7·01	334	36	10·77
Beri-beri ...	424	134	31·60	382	121	31·67	275	69	25·09	512	134	26·17
Dysentery ...	138	56	40·57	101	56	55·44	91	40	43·95	86	40	46·51
Diarrhœa ...	431	219	50·81	480	250	51·97	408	191	46·81	332	188	56·62
Debility ...	246	63	25·60	168	79	47·02	235	108	45·95	265	91	34·33
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	158	95	60·12	234	110	47·00	205	115	56·09	207	132	63·76
Anæmia ...	210	54	25·71	249	5	3·35	113	23	20·35	129	24	18·60
Venereal Diseases ...	711	38	5·34	653	32	4·90	681	26	3·81	581	35	6·02
Total Cases Treated with Deaths ...	4,415	839	19·00	4,055	814	20·07	3,986	708	17·76	4,010	808	20·14

TABLE B.

Table Shewing the Admissions and Deaths, Pauper Hospital, Penang, for Beri-beri for the Year 1904.

NATIONALITIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Septem-ber.		October.		Novem-ber.		Decem-ber.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Chinese	34	2	40	4	46	9	34	10	46	17	35	9	51	15	35	9	32	16	22	14	24	14	36	12	435	131
Klings	2	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	20	3	
Rainfall	9'76		2'02		3'88		9'70		7'72		4'24		9'12		26'33		14'64		21'30		10'65		3'99		123'35	

European Small-pox Hospital, Penang.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. There was only one admission during the year, in a Goanese from Bombay who came from Penang on board the S. S. *Coromandel*, and was discharged cured after being under treatment for six weeks.
2. There were no additions or alterations to the buildings.

Balik Pulau Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. G. D. FREER, *Colonial Surgeon Resident*.

1. *Buildings and Grounds*.—The Wards and buildings have been kept in good order, and a few minor repairs carried out by the P. W. D. during the year. The Hospital grounds have been well looked after.
2. *Staff*.—There have been no changes in the Staff.
3. *Work done*.—Forty-one cases remained in Hospital from the previous year, and 376 cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 417 cases treated in all. The average daily sick was 43·66, the total number of deaths 36, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 8·63.
4. The chief diseases were:—Ulcers 80, Venereal Diseases 71, Intermittent Fever 53, Rheumatism 34, Diarrhoea 19, Anæmia 14, Phagedœna 12, Beri-beri 9.
5. The nationalities of those treated comprised:—Chinese 256, Tamils 125, Malays 33, Bengalis 2, European 1.
6. *Public Health*.—The health of the district has been good. During the whole year not a single case of Small-pox has been reported.
7. *Medico-Legal*.—There were 8 deaths in the district over which inquests were held, suicide 3, accidental drowning 4, cut throat (homicidal) 1.

Lumut Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. *Buildings and Grounds*.—No minor repairs were executed during the year. The grounds are well kept, the jungle round the Infectious Ward was cleared twice during the year.
2. *Staff*.—Dresser L. SHAIK was transferred in October, owing to repeated attacks of fever, to Penang, and Dresser BABJEE took his place.
3. *Work done*.—Ninety-five cases were admitted during the year, this with the one remaining from the previous year makes a total of 96 treated, which is 30 less than the previous year. The admissions were chiefly for Intermittent Fever 16, Injuries 8, Ulcers 15, Secondary Syphilis 1, Anæmia 2, Dysentery 1, Diarrhoea 1.
4. *Mortality*.—There were ten deaths during the year, the causes of death in the 10 fatal cases were as follows:—
Phagedœna 3, Pyæmia 1, General Debility 1, Remittent Fever 2, Diarrhoea 1, Acute Bright's Disease 1, Anæmia 1: Total 10.
The percentage of deaths to total treated was 10·41. One case of Remittent Fever died within 24 hours of admission into Hospital.
5. *General Health*.—The general health of the Settlement has been good; no case of Small-pox, Cholera or Plague was reported during the year.
6. *Malay Contingent*.—The health of the Malay Contingent has been good, there were 11 admissions during the year and the majority of them came in for fever of a mild type. The Contingent here receives three to five grains of quinine every Sunday and Monday as a prophylactic. No deaths have occurred among the Malay Police.

Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. *Statistics*.—The total treated was 468 as against 434 in 1903, made up as follows:—

Remaining on January 1st, 1904, Colonial	...	...	233
Perak	...	...	101
Admitted during 1904 Colonial	...	...	92
Perak	...	...	42
			—
			468
			—

The number of deaths was 140 (Colonial 97, Perak 43) and the percentage of deaths to total treated 29·91.

2. Out of the 134 admissions, the disease appeared to be “Nodular” in 90, “Anæsthetic” in 28 and the mixed form in 16 cases.

3. Forty-six lepers (Colonial 35, Perak 11) absconded from the Asylum, and there remained on 31st December, 1904, two hundred and eighty-two lepers (Colonial 193, Perak 89).

4. Several minor works were carried out by the Public Works Department, the chief being:—

- (a) Two Dressers’ Quarters fitted with mosquito-proof rooms.
- (b) Reservoir re-cemented inside.
- (c) Drains round No. 8 Ward cemented and concreted.

Female Leper Ward, Jelutong.

REPORT BY DR. G. D. FREER, *Colonial Surgeon Resident*.

1. The new ward adjoining the Quarantine Camp, Jelutong, was occupied on the 9th February, twelve patients (11 females and 1 male) being transferred from the old ward in the General Hospital compound.

2. There were 5 admissions:—Chinese 2, Bengalis 2, and Kling 1; three being sent by the Municipal Health Officer and two by the Police.

3. One died during the year from Diarrhœa, and one absconded over the fence but was arrested and sent back soon afterwards.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

REPORT BY DR. W. H. FRY, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. The estimated population for Province Wellesley for 1904 is 117,762 compared with 117,078 in 1903.

This is computed to be as follows:—

Europeans	186	Malays	69,370
Eurasians	304·5	Indians	19,919
Chinese	26,889·5	Other Nations	1,093

2. *The Births* numbered 3,778 compared with 3,813 in 1903 being 32·08 per mille of population compared with 32·58 in 1903.

3. *The Deaths* were 3,392 compared with 3,279 in 1903 being 28·79 per mille of population compared with 28·02 in 1903.

4. The number of deaths among infants from worms and convulsions continues very high being no less than 741 from both causes for the entire Province; in consequence of this a Circular was in September issued to all Police Stations and Penghulus detailing the chief symptoms and signs of worms, their causes, and treatment to be adopted. It is possibly in consequence of this that the death-rate from these parasites has in the Northern district sunk from an average of 16 to 10 per month and in the Central District from 5 per month to 3 only.

I have no doubt, however, that unless the Circular is continually brought to notice the benefit will not be permanent.

5. The number of cases admitted to Hospitals throughout the whole Province was 1,588 with 208 deaths compared with 1,469 cases and 241 deaths in 1903.

This being a death-rate of 13·09 per cent. of admission to Hospital compared with 16·40 per cent. in 1903.

6. *Zymotic Disease*.—Comparatively few cases of small-pox occurred in the Province during the year, this was anticipated from the number of cases (258) of this disease in 1903, it having been observed that an unusual number in one year is usually followed by one or two years remission of the disease.

Some few cases of Chicken-pox were reported chiefly in the neighbourhood of Prai and Butterworth.

Dengue Fever occurred throughout the Province but to no great extent, such few cases as sought admission to Hospital did so for the rheumatic pains and other sequelæ of the disease.

The cases of Small-pox numbered 6 with 2 deaths, and of Chicken-pox 7 cases with no deaths.

Of the above 9 were treated at the General Hospital, Butterworth.

One case of Small-pox which afterwards proved fatal was too ill to be removed from his house when first seen. None of the persons affected had been revaccinated since infancy.

The nationalities of those affected comprised 7 Hindus and 6 Malays; 9 being males and 4 females.

General Hospital, Butterworth.

1. *Buildings*.—Three additional servants' quarters and a much needed operation room were erected during the year and the usual whitewashing and other minor repairs performed.

2. *Staff*.—Assistant Surgeon SIT PENG LOK arrived from Madras and assumed duties here on 2nd June, 1904.

Dressers DE SILVA and ALVINS were transferred to the General Hospital, Penang, on 23rd September, 1904, and Dresser KUNG CHENG HUN was sent from the General Hospital in their place.

3. *Work done* :—

Remained from 1903	...	...	...	...	34
Admitted	...	...	...	...	479
Discharged	...	...	...	...	391
Transferred	...	...	...	...	6
Absconded	...	...	...	...	17
Died	...	...	...	...	55
Remained at end of 1904	...	...	...	...	44

Of those transferred, 5 were lunatics sent to Singapore and one Leper to Pulau Jerejak.

Most of the absconders were estate coolies sent to the Hospital for treatment.

Of the 55 deaths, 7 occurred within 24 hours of admission.

Number of males admitted 426; died 48. Number of females admitted 53; died 7

Average daily number of sick males 42.34 and females 3.08.

Percentage of death to total treated was 10.72 or excluding those that died within 24 hours 9.31.

4. The chief diseases treated comprised :—

Venereal Disease	...	...	58 with 2 deaths
Ulcers	...	...	51
Wounds and Injuries	...	...	42
Diarrhœa	...	...	35 with 15 deaths
Intermittent Fever	...	...	21
Beri-beri	...	...	19 with 3 deaths
Dysentery	...	...	9 with 3 deaths

5. *Operations*.—Forty-nine operations were performed chiefly of a minor nature.

6. *Venereal Disease*.—Of those admitted with Venereal Disease 18 stated that they had contracted the disease from Chinese or Japanese prostitutes residing at Campbell or Cintra Streets, Penang. I shall again refer to this subject later on.

7. Comparison of work done with the past 3 years is as under :—

		1904.	1903.	1902.
		—	—	—
Cases treated	...	513	601	566
Deaths	...	55	77	75

8. *Police* :—

The number of Police admitted during the year was 71, being —

Malays and Jawi Pekans	...	...	...	63
Hindus	...	...	...	3
Bengalis	...	...	...	3
Chinese	...	...	...	2

The chief diseases were Intermittent Fever, Ulcers and Eczema.

Twelve Police were treated as out-patients.

Sixty-six Recruits were examined for fitness, of whom 3 were rejected.

Four Police were boarded during the year as unfit.

Sixteen persons were sent in for observation for sanity, of whom 5 were committed to Singapore Asylum.

Government District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam.

1. *Buildings*.—Two additional servants' quarters and a kitchen were built during the year.

2. *Work done*.—

Remained from 1903	...	...	...	37
Admitted	...	...	...	605
Discharged	...	...	...	474
Transferred	...	...	...	16
Absconded	...	...	...	11
Died	...	...	...	99
Remained at end of 1904	...	...	...	42

Of the 99 deaths, 17 occurred within 24 hours of admission. Average daily number of sick males 46.82 and females 8.0.

3. The chief diseases treated included :—

Ulcers	...	...	99 with 1 death (from exhaustion)
Venereal Disease	...	...	79 with 3 deaths
Beri-beri	...	...	54 with 21 deaths
Malarial Fever	...	...	43 with 5 deaths
Debility	...	...	47 with 8 deaths
Rheumatism	...	...	37
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	...	...	34 with 11 deaths.

4. From records of Venereal Disease which I started the second week in May, it is shown that out of 58 men admitted since that date no less than 10 contracted the disease from Chinese or Hindu prostitutes in Campbell or Cintra Street, Penang, while another 10 individuals contracted the disease in Chinese or Malay brothels in Bukit Mertajam.

From these statistics and those kept at Butterworth, it is conclusively proved that a large number of prostitutes are engaged in their vocation while in a virulent state of disease, and as of course only a limited number of sufferers from these diseases apply for relief at Hospital, many being treated outside, the evil is obviously wide spread.

Venereal Disease has also very largely increased throughout the Province, there being 179 admissions from this cause in 1904 compared with 107 admissions in 1903.

5. *Police*.—Fifteen Police were admitted during the year, being 14 Malays and 1 Hindu, and 3 treated as out-patients.

The chief diseases included Malarial Fever, Venereal Disease, and minor ailments.

Estate Hospitals.

Malakoff Estate.

1. The number of cases admitted to Hospital during the year was 360 compared with 330 the previous year, any serious cases being as customary transferred to Butterworth Hospital.

2. The chief diseases treated included :—

Fever	...	...	...	...	90
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	47
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	40
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	38
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	23

3. The abnormal number of cases of Venereal Disease is due to several immigrant coolies arriving from Java with Gonorrhœa.

4. *Coolies*.—Sixty-three Tamil and 48 Javanese indentured coolies were supplied to this estate during the year.

5. Forty-one cases were transferred to Butterworth Hospital, of whom 7 died, 3 of these taking place within 24 hours of admission.

Of the above forty-one cases, twelve were Gonorrhœa.

Prai Estate.

1. Seven hundred and sixty-seven cases were admitted to this Hospital compared with 35 last year. This large increase is due chiefly to the greatly increased number of coolies which has been supplied to the estate, being 351 against 28 in 1903.

2. Eight of the deaths in Butterworth Hospital were coolies belonging to this estate. No indentured coolies died on the estate.

3. *Coolies*.—Two hundred and fifty-one Tamil and 100 Javanese indentured coolies were supplied during the year.

4. The chief diseases treated included :—

Fever	...	...	...	...	230
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	162
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	...	...	...	...	87
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	29
Skin Diseases...	...	...	...	...	30

Junjong Mati Estate.

1. Forty-three cases were admitted to Hospital compared with 156 last year. Minor injuries and bowel complaints accounted for more than half of these, 2 of the number were Venereal Disease, pure and simple, and some few Ulcers owed their origin to this cause.

2. There were no deaths and any bad case was transferred to Bukit Mertajam.

Cheng Meng Huat Estate.

1. Five cases were admitted from this estate, of whom 2 died. There is no Hospital on this estate.

Lee Ah Thye Estate.

No Hospital exists on this estate also. Nine cases were admitted to Butterworth Hospital for treatment, of whom one died.

Prye River Dock Estate.

Eight cases were admitted from these works.

Province Wellesley, Southern Division.

REPORT BY DR. A. H. KEUN, *Colonial Surgeon.*

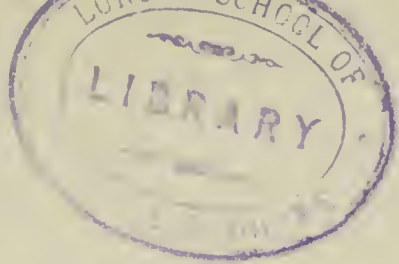
1. The Hospitals in the Southern Division of Province Wellesley are four in number, *viz.*, The Government District Hospital at Sungai Bakap and the three Estate Hospitals of Batu Kawan, Caledonia and Byram.

The Government District Hospital, Sungai Bakap.

1. During the year the general wards and out-houses were whitewashed and damar varnished while the Colonial Surgeon's Quarters were re-roofed and various petty repairs executed in all the hospital buildings. An attempt was made at repairing the Contagious Disease Ward but owing to the dilapidated condition of the building it was deemed advisable to include a new shed in next year's estimates.

2. *Water Supply* remains as before, and is from surface wells, the drinking water well being within the hospital grounds and the well for washing purposes in a Malay Campong within 200 yards of the hospital. The supply continues good and abundant.

3. *Work done.*—On January 1st, there were 23 cases under treatment in hospital. The admissions during the year amounted to 504, forming a total of 527 treated. This shews a distinct advance on the previous year when 342 cases in all were treated. There were 54 deaths giving a percentage of 10·24. This compares most favourably with the 56 deaths of last year with its percentage of 16·37 to the total treated. Of these 54 deaths, 4 took place within 24 hours. The principal diseases treated were general and local injuries with 74 cases and 3 deaths, (2 from exhaustion after severe scalds and one from Pyæmia in a compound fracture of Tibia case). Ulcers came next with 40 cases. As is usual in the Province, Diarrhœa accounted for a number of admissions, *viz.*, 33, of whom 11 died making a percentage to total Diarrhœa treated of 33·3. This contrasted with the 67·85 per cent. (of deaths from Diarrhœa to total Diarrhœa treated) of last year shews a distinct improvement. Rheumatism of a sub-acute nature accounted for 28 admissions with no deaths. Malarial Fever 29 (no deaths); Anæmia 30 cases with 7 deaths, Debility 17 cases with 3 deaths, Leprosy 11 cases, Acute Pneumonia caused 9 admissions with 2 deaths, and Cirrhosis of Liver 6 admissions with 2 deaths. From the returns of the Government District Hospital as well as from the returns of the various Estate Hospitals in the South Province, it will be seen that while Diarrhœa continues, a factor accounting for large admissions and high mortality, there is on the whole a distinct improvement everywhere. The Tamils are especially susceptible to this disease. The Gastro Intestinal canal appears to be the most vulnerable point of a Tamil. Various are the theories to account for the prevalence of the disease in the Estates and the water supply has again and again been held responsible for the disease. It was with the object of removing this source of danger that the Penang Sugar Estates erected water boilers and sterilizers to supply boiled and sterilized water to the coolies in all their Estates in the Province. In addition Sterilizers were put up in the hospitals for hospital use. Boiled water has been in use since April, 1903. As a result this year saw a distinct decrease in the admissions from Diarrhœa and Dysentery. However other factors besides the drinking water are responsible for bowel disorders. Among the most prominent I would place the long hours many of the coolies have in the fields exposed to all sorts of weather; the imperfect nutrition which of necessity many of them have owing to their having to cook their own dinners on their return home after 5 P.M. or so, when too exhausted and depressed, many prefer to feast on cakes and other innutritious food and filth sold in the Kuchis; but above all the very chilly evenings and nights play a most important part in filling our Hospitals. Many of the coolies have to sleep on the bare-ground, sometimes on planks resting directly on the ground. In the early morning there is always a distinct fall in the temperature and the damp cold ground extracts the heat from the bodies lying over it. This leads to a chilling of the system which among the Tamils manifests itself by bowel disorders. But the predisposing causes are equally important. In many of the batches that have arrived, the managers state, are weak



coolies who are unable to resist intestinal disease and who succumb to the first attack. To attempt to fix on one cause as the sinuing factor in the causation of this disease is impossible and in the consideration of the causation of the disease the one fact must always be borne in mind that in the Tropics the bowels are the organs most susceptible to disorders and such disorders are frequent from injudicious dietary, impure water, chills, exposure, or excessive exhaustion.

4. *Hospital Staff*.—I was in charge during the whole year. There was no Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital during the whole year, third grade Dresser S. DORASAMY did very good work while Mr. A. MOSES ably seconded him.

Batu Kawan Estate.

1. Under the management of Mr. LAMB, a series of improvements was effected in the hospital buildings and out-houses. New roofing to all the wards (except the Chinese and Middle Wards) and new bertam sides were fixed. Improvements were also effected in the coolie lines. A few lines were re-built and an innovation of distinct value, *viz.*, raised platforms for beds, etc., made. On September 18th, a gang of scavengers was organized to attend to the scavenging of the lines. Previous to this date the work was done by the general body of the coolies on Sundays. The estate employs Free and Indentured Coolies, the latter include Tamils, Javanese and Chinese each living in their own special lines at a distance from each other. The strength of the working element is as follows:—

Indian Immigrants and Second Contract Coolies	...	162
Free Tamil Coolies	...	252
Javanese Coolies	...	52
Tamil Kongsis Coolies	...	350
Chinese	...	70
Total		886

2. *The Water Supply* continues the same as previous years and was ample during the whole year. For the convenience of field workers, fresh water is conveyed in boats daily to the fields for drinking purposes.

3. *Hospital Staff*.—Mr. THOMAS continued as Dresser in charge and his work generally was excellent. At present he has no assistant under him.

4. *Tamil Patients*.—On January 1st, there were 14 Tamil patients. There were 239 admissions making a total of 253 cases treated. There were only 3 deaths, one from Tetanus, one from Diarrhœa and one from Child-birth. Mortality 1·18 per cent.

5. *Chinese Patients*.—On January 1st, there were 5 Chinese patients. There were 36 admissions making a total of 41. No deaths occurred among them in Hospital.

6. *Javanese Coolies*.—The year only saw 17 admissions with no deaths. Among the Tamils Ulcer was the prevailing disease, 88 cases, Febricula came next, 55 cases with no deaths, Diarrhœa next, 28 cases with one death, Chicken-pox 14 cases no deaths, Gonorrhœa 10 cases.

7. Among the Chinese Diarrhœa came first, 6 cases with no deaths, Ulcers 6 cases, Anæmia 4 cases, no deaths, and among the Javanese Coolies Rheumatic pains accounted for 4 admissions while Diarrhœa for 3.

8. In studying the diseases occurring among the different nationalities it is interesting to note that Diarrhœa is prevalent among them all, though more so among the Tamils. That the Chinese should suffer shews that the water cannot be the only cause as Chinese scarcely ever drink cold water. Hot water and hot weak tea are their universal drinks even on the Estates. The decline in the mortality of Diarrhœa is well shewn in the following table of mortality.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		
	Tamil.	Chinese.	Tamil.	Chinese.	Tamil.	Chinese.	Tamil.	Chinese.	Javanese.
Diarrhœa	149	...	111	6	63	16	28	6	3
Death percentage	20·80		16·23		6·32		3·57		...

Caledonia Estate Hospital.

1. Various repairs were executed in the Hospital buildings but of a petty nature. The drainage of the Hospital remains the same.
2. *Water Supply*.—Last year the boiling apparatus erected in Caledonia was completed and this has since been in use during the whole year: about 9,000 gallons of water a day are boiled and this water is conveyed in pipes to both the Caledonia and Victoria Kuchis, where it is stored in iron cisterns. These cisterns are cleaned about twice a month. Water is to be found in them at all hours of the day and night ample in quantity for all the coolie uses. A few standpipes on the road side gave a liberal supply. While the water supply is ample for all purposes, one cistern and one outlet or tap only for each Kuchi are wholly inadequate. The Hospital Sterilizer is likewise in use for Hospital purposes. There was a temporary stoppage from October to November, owing to leakages. The water used is obtained from the Jawi Stream before it reaches the coolie lines.
3. *Hospital Statistics*.—During the year, 1,508 cases were treated in Hospitals with 46 deaths, giving a percentage of 3.05. This contrasted with the 1,433 cases treated in 1903 with 75 deaths (5.23 per cent.) shews a distinct improvement in the mortality of the Estate. The admissions to this Estate Hospital are chiefly from Victoria and Caledonia Estates while Krian Brick Fields have supplied 3 patients. It is interesting to contrast the various admissions with reference to nationalities, and the mortality of the separate Estates. It is at once seen that Victoria Estate has supplied the largest number of Tamil patients and the highest mortality. This is accounted for by that Estate, receiving most of the newly arrived Indentured coolies, and it is among such men who arrive debilitated after their sea voyage and are put at once on field duty, unaccustomed to the climate and perhaps to the food, that Gastro Intestinal Diseases, which perhaps accounted for most admissions, do most mischief.

—			Diarrhœa.	Death.	Dysentery.	Death.
Victoria Tamils	...	...	145	6	53	6
Caledonia Tamils	...	...	44	1	20	3
Javanese	...	...	23	...	4	1
Bengalis	...	...	5	...	1	...
Total ...			217	7	78	10

4. In 1903, Diarrhœa and Dysentery for both Estates accounted for 356 admissions with 41 deaths. (11.5 per cent.). In 1904 the total admissions for Diarrhœa and Dysentery were 295 with 17 deaths giving a percentage of 5.7. This speaks in itself of the distinct improvement in the health of the Estates and shews that Diarrhœa and Dysentery are not the formidable diseases they used to be. Of these admissions for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 198 cases came from Victoria with 12 deaths and 64 from Caledonia with 4 deaths, the percentage of mortality being practically the same in the two Estates (a little over 6 per cent.). The other diseases treated were Local and General Injuries 263 cases, Intermittent Fever 136, Simple Continued Fever 65, Gonorrhœa 84, Ulcers 44, Bronchitis 39.

5. *Hospital Staff*.—Dr. ELLERY, the Estate Medical Officer, was in charge during the whole year. The Staff remains the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, two experienced dressers, one apprentice dresser and a number of attendants.

6. *The Cook Houses* which I have referred to in last year's report did excellent service this year. Every Indentured Coolie must take his meals here during his first month in the Estate, afterwards he may continue at his own pleasure. There is an average of about 90 coolies at the tables. A cup of hot kanji is served out to the Indentured Coolies every morning before proceeding to the fields for which a small charge of half a cent or so is made. This is a measure of great value as otherwise the coolies would have to go out every morning into the cold chilly air on an empty stomach or after partaking of cold rice left over from the meal of the night before.

Byram Estate Hospital.

1. Various petty repairs were done to the Hospital buildings. The Hospital Latrines were improved. A new ward for infectious diseases was erected, and found serviceable in the Measles outbreak this year.

2. *Water Supply*.—The Hospital boiling apparatus was in constant use during the whole year. A new sterilizer to supply sterilized water to the whole Estate was completed and was in use during the year with only a stoppage of a month. As mentioned in my last year's report the water is brought up in water boats from the Jawi canal near Caledonia.

3. *Work done*.—On January 1st, 1904, there were 30 cases in Hospital. During the year there were 690 Tamil admissions, making a total of 720 Tamils treated, and 305 Javanese, 1,025 in all. There were 23 deaths among Tamils and 5 among Javanese, 28 in all, forming a percentage of 2.73 to the total treated. Last year there were 18 deaths out of 1,038 cases treated (or 1.73 per cent.)

4. The principal diseases treated were:—

	<i>Tamil.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Javanese.</i>	<i>Death.</i>
	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	98	7	24	Nil
Dysentery ...	76	7	27	1
Intermittent Fever ...	141	...	34	...
Bronchitis ...	24	...	1	...
Colic ...	12	...	7	...
Gonorrhœa ...	39	...	100	...
Ulcers ...	72	...	20	...
Local and General Injuries	51	...	10	...
Confinement ...	13	...	1	...
Chancres...	23	...	7	...

The chief feature of the returns of the Estate is the number of admissions from Venereal Diseases, especially among the Javanese.

5. This year saw the commencement of Javanese Immigrant Labour. Four hundred and three coolies (Males 222, Females 181) arrived in the Estate; of these 100 were found suffering from Gonorrhœa and 7 from Chancres or 26.5 per cent. of all arrivals. Immediate steps were taken to examine all the arrivals to isolate the infected ones. While there has been a decrease in the admissions from Diarrhoea and Dysentery the death-rate has slightly increased thus:—

1903	291 cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery	with 16 deaths
1904	225 Do.	do. with 15 deaths

Krian Brick Fields.

1. The health of the coolies employed here has always been excellent and this year only saw three admissions into Hospital with no deaths.

2. *Public Health*.—This year has been practically free of all epidemics except little outbreaks of Measles in Byram and Caledonia Estates and in Batu Kawan.

3. *Small-pox*.—Not a single case occurred in the South Province. It is, however, of very great importance to consider the vaccination question of the Province. At the present time all children born in the District must be vaccinated within 3 months, failing compliance the parents are fined. But with a partial wandering population as we have in the Province where many Natives migrate from place to place in search of work or to turn their hands to various occupations in various districts children are often carried by their parents into other districts and so pass out of the notice of the Police and the Public Vaccinator. In this way large number escape vaccination. Parents while they are becoming conscious of the prophylactic action of vaccination and its beneficial effects in modifying cases of Small-pox still look for the most part on vaccination as a painful operation and so avoid bringing their children up for vaccination. With such a rich soil for the Small-pox germ it is not surprising that when a few cases of Small-pox occur the disease soon spreads and too often reaches epidemic proportions and the mortality is proportionally high. The only remedy appears to me to lie in the hands of the Police. The local Police should at once communicate with the Police of the district where the Natives have gone to, and the information should be sent to the Superintendent of vaccinations of that District. It would not be a difficult matter for the Police to ascertain the districts the parents have gone to, from friends and neighbours, and in this way a great irregularity could be remedied. The subject of revaccination is also of great importance. While outbreaks of infectious diseases everywhere are always serious in an Estate where Natives are more intimately in contact with each other, outbreaks are of very great importance owing to their rapid

spreading and high mortality. Compulsory revaccination is a necessity. New Immigrants should be revaccinated prior to leaving their country or on arrival. In this way one source of danger can be obviated. There was a little epidemic of Chicken-pox in Batu Kawan where 14 cases were treated with no deaths. There were 26 cases of Measles treated in Caledonia Estate Hospital, all from Victoria Estate. In Byram, 31 cases of Measles were isolated and treated, as well as 12 cases of Chicken-pox.

4. Another subject of very great importance to the health of the community is the prevalence of Venereal Diseases among the Natives. Unfortunately Hospital Statistics will not emphasise the danger as Natives do not care to come into Hospital to be treated for such diseases which they know are not immediately fatal, while Native treatment has apparently some beneficial results on them. Wandering prostitution is in my opinion chiefly responsible for this prevalence. Only the Japanese and some Chinese (Macao) prostitutes reside in recognized Brothels. There are a very large number of Tamil and Malay prostitutes who wander from village to village residing a few days only at each place and shifting from street to street, and so avoid the complaints of their being nuisances being made by neighbours. Most of these women suffer from Venereal Diseases, and they are the means of spread of these loathsome diseases. Apparently there is no remedy short of special legislation.

5. *The Sanitary Department* is doing slow and steady work in the South Province with corresponding improvement in the sanitation of the villages.

APPENDIX D.

MALACCA.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. The general health of the Settlement during 1904 was fairly satisfactory. With an estimated population at the end of the year of 98,878, the death-rate was 32.95 per mille against 33.81 per mille last year and 31.19 per mille in 1902. The deaths in children under one year of age numbered 851, nearly 25 per cent. of the total.

2. The chief causes of death were returned as:—

Fever	...	...	1,307 against 1,405 last year
Convulsion	...	...	574 against 735 last year
Phthisis	...	...	168 against 163 last year
Intestinal Diseases	...	...	261 against 116 last year
Beri-beri	...	...	284 against 184 last year
Debility after Fever	...	...	97 against —
Old Age	...	...	274 against 225 last year
Pneumonia	...	...	49
Phagedœna	...	...	19

3. The total number of births during 1904 was 3,380 (males 1,741, females 1,639) compared with an average of 3,579 during the previous 10 years. This gives a birth-rate of 34.18 per mille for the year against an average rate of 38.34 per mille for the previous decade. Six hundred and thirty-five births (males 344, females 291) were registered within Municipal Limits.

4. The total number of deaths registered in the Settlement was 3,259 (males 2,042, females 1,217) as against 3,332 (males 2,008, females 1,324) in 1903 giving a death-rate of 32.95 per mille. Of the deaths 672 occurred within Municipal Limits with an estimated population of 15,711 and 2,587 in the Country Districts. This gives a death-rate for the Town of 42.77 per mille and Country 31.10 per mille.

5. The following were given as the chief causes of the deaths within Municipal Limits:—

Beri-beri	...	...	100 against 39 in 1903
Fever	...	...	96 against 182 in 1903
Phthisis	...	...	53 against 61 in 1903
Convulsions	...	...	75 against 150 in 1903
Diarrhœa	...	...	91 (chiefly in young children).
Dysentery	45,	Old age	64, Pneumonia 26, Premature Birth 18.

The most noticeable feature in these figures is the increase in the number of deaths from Beri-beri.

6. *Small-pox*.—One hundred cases of Small-pox were recorded in the Settlement during the year with 7 deaths. The disease was generally of a very mild type. Fifty-nine cases occurred in persons previously vaccinated.

7. *Dysentery*.—Two outbreaks of Dysentery of a very severe type occurred, one at Alei about 5 miles from Town, the other at Alor Gajah. Both were due to a shortage of drinking water, following on a period of very dry weather. At Alei, 52 cases were reported with 27 deaths. This mukim lies very low near the coast and it is said that deep wells cannot be sunk as the water is saltish. The water for drinking is derived chiefly from shallow surface wells which are easily infected. Dresser HOSIE was stationed at Kandang during the outbreak and did his best to aid the people, but I do not think they were ever convinced that the disease was due to the defective water supply. At Alor Gajah there were 27 cases reported with 8 deaths.

8. *Civil Hospitals*.—The total number of cases treated at the various Hospitals was 4,219 against 3,032 in 1903. The number of deaths was 361 giving a death-rate of 8·55 per cent against 10·62 per cent. last year.

9. *Staff*.—Assistant Surgeon BATEMAN was in charge of the Durian Daun Hospital up to July when he was relieved by Mr. DE SOUZA. Mr. SEN remained at Jasin during the year and Dresser DIAS at Alor Gajah. A second Assistant Surgeon Mr. SAMMY, was attached to the Durian Daun Hospital in September.

Durian Daun Hospital.

10. *Buildings*.—The old office block was pulled down and a new one of a more convenient type, was erected in its place. The furniture and fittings for the new operating room arrived from England early in the year. All the buildings were lime-washed and tarred during the year.

General Hospital.

1. *Patients*:—

European Ward—

Remained	...	...	...	...	Nil
Admitted	...	...	...	...	22
Discharged	...	...	...	...	21
Died	...	...	...	...	Nil
Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	1
Average daily sick	...	...	...	...	·37

2. *Native Ward*—

Remained	...	...	...	...	7
Admitted	...	...	...	...	237
Discharged	...	...	...	...	226
Died	...	...	...	...	8
Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	10
Average daily sick	...	...	...	...	9·74
Percentage of deaths to total treated	...	...	...	...	3·27

Quarantine Camp.

3.	Remained	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Admitted	...	...	...	...	2 (Small-pox)
	Discharged	...	...	...	...	2
	Died	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Average daily sick	...	...	...	...	·005

Pauper Hospital.

4.	Remained	...	...	...	...	196
	Admitted	...	...	...	...	2,256
	Discharged	...	...	...	...	1,948
	Absconded	...	...	...	...	22
	Died	...	...	...	...	264
	Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	218
	Average daily sick	...	...	...	...	199·18
	Percentage of deaths to total treated	...	...	...	...	10·76

The daily number of sick shews a large increase over that of the previous year when it was 153·51.

There was also a large increase in the number of patients suffering from Beri-beri, the admissions being 437 as against 251 cases in 1903. The number of deaths from this disease was 89 against 64 last year.

The other principal diseases treated were Malaria 296 with 5 deaths, Rheumatism 174, Diarrhœa 85 with 24 deaths, Dysentery 74 with 31 deaths, Phthisis 61 with 28 deaths, Phagedœna 49 with 20 deaths, Pneumonia 26 with 15 deaths, Syphilis 85 with 2 deaths, Injuries 99 with one death, Nephritis 24 with 6 deaths, Ulcers 737.

Eighteen prostitutes suffering from Venereal Diseases were admitted during the year.

5. *Operations*.—Sixty-nine operations were performed with 4 deaths (amputation of thigh, amputation of leg, resection of intestine for strangulated hernia and gastrotomy for stricture of œsophagus).

6. *Necropsies*.—Ninety-four were made during the year.

Gaol Hospital.

1. The general health of the prisoners with the exception of an outbreak of Dysentery in October was satisfactory. The average daily number of prisoners was Civil 5·54 and Criminal 46·56.

2. *Buildings, Etc.*—The wells were closed early in the year and water from the Ayer Keroh Reservoir laid on. Ventilators were fixed in the lower part of all the cell doors.

3. *Patients in Hospital*:—

Remained	...	...	...	...	Nil
Admitted	...	...	...	...	30
Discharged	...	...	...	...	24
Died	...	...	...	...	6
Transferred	...	...	...	...	Nil
Remaining end of the year	...	...	...	...	Nil

Thirty-seven prisoners suffering from Beri-beri who had been sent from Singapore in 1903, were still remaining at the beginning of the year. Of these, 3 died, 3 were discharged and the remainder much improved in health were sent back to Singapore. Twenty-nine more were sent here in October. Of these, 2 died, 4 were discharged and 23 remained at the end of the year.

4. There was an outbreak of Dysentery in October affecting 10 of the prisoners, the Dresser in charge and one of the warders. The first case attacked succumbed after 2 days' illness and at the post-mortem examination there was found extensive gangrene of the large intestine. All the other cases did well with the exception of the warder, who was treated at his own home and died after about four weeks' illness.

5. The origin of the outbreak remained a mystery; it could not with any likelihood be put down to the water or food supply or to defective sanitary arrangements. Dust is given as one of the means by which Dysentery is conveyed, shortly before the outbreak owing to the collapse of one of the buildings, excavations were made in the Prison yard and a large amount of sand and sub-soil water was thrown up on to the surface. If any dysenteric pronouncing organisms were included it is possible that this was the way in which the disease was produced.

Lepers Asylum.

Three lepers remained at the beginning of the year and nine were admitted. Of these six were transferred to Singapore, two were discharged, one absconded, and three remained awaiting removal.

District Hospitals.

1. The total number of patients admitted to the District Hospitals was 1,433, 818 at Jasin and 615 at Alor Gajah against 993 last year and 997 in 1902.

2. There were 641 out-patients treated at Jasin and 908 at Alor Gajah, a total of 1,549.

Alor Gajah Hospital.

1. The buildings were limewashed and tarred during the year.

2. *Patients*:—

Remained	...	...	...	...	16
Admitted	...	...	...	...	615
Discharged	...	...	...	...	555
Transferred	...	...	...	...	4
Absconded	...	...	...	...	7
Died	...	...	...	...	25
Remaining end of year	...	...	...	...	40

3. The average daily number was 34.70 and the percentage of deaths to total treated 3.96 per cent. against 30.19 and 3.86 per cent. respectively in 1903.

4. The chief causes of deaths were Dysentery 3, Beri-beri 3, Phthisis 5, Diarrhœa 3, Nephritis 3, Malaria 4.

5. The chief diseases treated were:—

Malaria	...	...	...	...	135
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	47
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	14
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	11
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	15
Secondary Syphilis	...	...	...	...	12
Ulcers	...	...	...	...	216
Injuries	...	...	...	...	51

Dresser DIAS was in charge during the year.

Jasin Hospital.

1. *Buildings*.—The wards were limewashed and tarred during the year.

2. *Patients*:—

Remained	...	...	...	...	20
Admitted	...	...	...	...	818
Discharged	...	...	...	...	692
Transferred	...	...	...	...	26
Absconded	...	...	...	...	Nil
Died	...	...	...	...	58
Remaining end of year	...	...	...	...	62

3. The average daily sick was 54.95 and the percentage of deaths to total treated 6.92 per cent. against 35.76 and 10.35 per cent. respectively last year.

4. The chief causes of deaths were Beri-beri 15, Malaria 5, Dysentery 5, Phthisis 3, Debility 10, Nephritis 3, Diarrhœa 3, Phagedœna 3, and Pneumonia 2.

5. The chief diseases under treatment were Ulcer 330, Malaria 199, Beri-beri 57, Dysentery 23, Syphilis 43, Diarrhœa 16, Phagedœna 14, Anæmia 15, and Pneumonia 6.

6. Assistant Surgeon SEN was in charge during the year.

APPENDIX E.

HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN PREVIOUSLY TREATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF "THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE."

Singapore.

REPORT BY DR. W. S. SHEPPARD, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. I took charge of this Hospital from Dr. DANE on 3rd March.

2. Early in the year, general repairs, painting, whitewashing and the renewal of the boarded ceiling in uralite were taken in hand and completed. The room which was

formerly occupied by the Dresser, and which adjoins the Surgical Stores, was converted into and utilized as a ward.

3. A Matron and a Nurse Probationer were appointed during the year, but the latter was transferred soon after her engagement for duty at the General Hospital.

4. Two hundred and ten patients were admitted. These with 25 that remained, give a total of 235 treated. The majority of the Patients were sent in here, in the last stage of their disease, when no benefit had been derived from treatment in the private hospital outside.

5. Constitutional Syphilis accounts for 28 per cent. of the admissions.

6. The average daily sick was 43·4 and the percentage of deaths to treated 14·8 as compared with 36·1 and 9·7 respectively in 1903.

7. The causes of deaths were as follows:—

Enteric Fever, 1, Dysentery 1, Beri-beri 3, Remittent Fever 1, Tubercle 15, Syphilis Secondary 7, Chlorosis 1, Mitral Stenosis 1, Empyema 1, Diarrhœa Chronic 3, Bright's Disease 1.

Penang.

REPORT BY DR. G. D. FREER, *Colonial Surgeon Resident*.

1. Eight cases remained at the beginning of the year, seventy-seven were admitted, making a total of eighty-five in all.

2. *The chief diseases treated were.*—Venereal 36, Malaria 5, Beri-beri 9, Tubercle 3, and Pneumonia 2.

3. There were 16 deaths in all, chiefly from Beri-beri 4, Syphilis 4, Tubercle and Pneumonia 4.

4. The average daily sick was 10·47, and the percentage of deaths 18·82.

5. The nationalities of those admitted were Japanese 30, Chinese 28, Hindus 19.

Province Wellesley.

REPORT BY DR. W. H. FRY, *Colonial Surgeon*.

Two Japanese from Bukit Mertajam voluntarily applied for admission at Butterworth.

Malacca.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon*.

Eighteen prostitutes submitted themselves for treatment at the Hospital for Venereal Diseases. 14 Japanese, 4 Chinese, against 10 (5 Japanese, 5 Chinese) last year.

APPENDIX F.

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARIES.

Singapore.

REPORT BY MR. N. A. WRAY, *Assistant Surgeon*.

1. Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven patients were treated during the year, an increase of 762 on 1903, paying 28,049 visits.

2. The average daily attendance was 94·12.

3. The principal diseases treated were:—Ulcers 1,690, Venereal affections 1,298, Fever 1,061, Injuries 804, Parasitic Diseases 537, Skin Diseases (other than Ulcer) 400.

4. The fees amounted to \$2,656.30 as against \$2,366.25 for 1903.

5. Appended are a Return of the Diseases, in their several groups, treated during the year and two Comparative Statements for the past ten years.

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARY.**Singapore.**

GENERAL DISEASES	3,078
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LOCAL DISEASES—

Diseases of the Nervous System	127	
Do. Eye	...	378	
Do. Ear	...	68	
Do. Nose	...	6	
Do. Circulatory System	...	10	
Do. Respiratory System	...	243	
Do. Digestive System...	...	546	
Do. Lymphatic System	...	120	
Do. Urinary System ...	...	23	
Do. Generative System:—			
Male	...	402	
Female	...	54	
Do. Female Breast	...	2	
Do. Organs of Locomotion	...	57	
Do. Connective Tissue	...	212	
Do. Skin	2,090	
		<hr/>	4,338
Injuries	804
Poisons	17
Parasites	537
Operations	3

Total	...	<hr/> 8,777 <hr/>
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Comparative Statement shewing the Number of Patients treated at the Government Out-Door Dispensary, Singapore, from 1895 to 1904.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Number of Patients	5,299	5,738	5,894	6,055	5,752	6,546	7,388	8,015	8,777
Number of Visits	19,819	19,721	20,698	21,014	12,665	20,385	23,455	24,332	28,049
Number of Paying Patients	4,845	5,222	5,509	5,637	5,445	6,352	7,261	7,869	8,591
Number of Free Patients	454	516	385	418	307	194	127	146	186
Number of Males	4,298	4,628	4,719	4,863	4,769	5,616	6,401	6,893	7,565
Number of Females	1,001	1,110	1,175	1,192	983	930	987	1,122	1,212
Average Daily Attendance	60'06	66'62	69'22	70'52	66'73	69'1	79'24	81'93	94'12
Receipts for the Year	\$1,503 70	\$1,686 95	\$1,783 95	\$1,797 75	\$1,672 75	\$1,942 10	\$2,236 55	\$2,366 25	\$2,656 30

	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans ...	95	28	76	37	41	28	78	78	135	89	44	36	40	12	45	7	42	7	61	7
Eurasians ...	308	225	339	302	352	334	342	343	372	369	303	238	173	172	126	121	96	109	137	133
Chinese ...	2,077	252	2,278	285	2,475	339	2,513	326	2,630	248	2,639	288	3,283	295	3,860	381	4,268	449	4,668	446
Malays ...	234	67	248	65	266	47	376	75	261	70	255	54	345	83	327	65	383	77	502	149
Natives of India ...	1,149	179	1,121	206	1,207	234	1,142	229	1,246	265	1,334	265	1,649	255	1,956	328	2,038	418	2,068	379
Others ...	323	86	236	106	287	128	268	124	219	151	194	102	126	113	87	85	66	62	129	98
TOTAL ...	4 186	837	4,298	1,001	4,628	1,110	4,719	1,175	4,863	1,192	4,769	983	5,616	930	6,401	987	6,893	1,122	7,565	1,212

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARY.**Penang.**

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. Assistant Surgeon SCULLY was in charge of the Dispensary until the 25th October, 1904, when he was relieved by Assistant Surgeon WESTERHOUT.

2. Appended is a statement of the work done during the year 1904.

3. The patients treated during the year numbered 5,826 as against 4,909 for the previous year, shewing an increase of 917 over last year.

4. The Dispensary was opened for 300 days ; the daily average number of visits was 39·53 as against 32·69 for the previous year. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$795.10.

5. This institution continues to be well appreciated by the poorer class of natives. The new Dispensary building at Penang Road was occupied on the 15th December, 1904.

6. The principal diseases treated were :—

Malarial Fever in its various forms	...	...	1,603
Rheumatism	...	...	514
Bronchitis	...	...	274
Syphilis	...	...	285
Diarrhoea	...	...	151
Ulcer	...	...	413
Dyspepsia	...	...	210
Injuries	...	...	399

7. First Grade Dresser JIVENADAN did duty till the 13th December, 1904, and was transferred to the General Hospital being relieved by First Grade Dresser DANIEL PILLAY.

Comparative Statement shewing the Number of Patients treated at the Government Out-Door Dispensary, Penang, from 1894 to 1904.

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Number of patients attended	...	4,471	5,417	5,563	5,732	4,141	4,320	4,286	4,894	4,909	5,826
Number of visits paid	10,112	12,274	12,287	11,912	8,689	8,076	7,904	8,269	9,709	11,860
Patients treated free	1,258	1,649	1,537	1,625	995	1,014	1,214	1,700	1,500	2,026
Pauper patients	423	302	414	329	218	190	218	170	160	252
Paying patients	2,790	3,466	3,612	3,778	2,928	3,116	2,854	3,024	3,249	3,548
Average visits per diem	32.72	39.85	41.37	39.83	29.55	27.56	26.70	27.80	32.69	39.53
Number of days Dispensary opened	...	309	308	297	299	264	293	296	296	297	300
Receipts for the year	\$681.00	\$824.20	\$845.20	\$871.35	\$679.85	\$684.30	\$617.10	\$643.40	\$752.05	\$795.10

Return of the Government Out-Door Dispensary 1904.

Months.	Total patients.	Total Visits.	Pauper Patients.	Paying Patients.	Police Force.	Government Servants.	Receipts.
January	424	901	12	282	51	79	\$ 74 65
February	407	845	15	268	49	75	61 35
March	484	1,055	19	314	48	103	72 95
April	435	1,096	18	278	51	88	65 40
May	514	1,148	27	332	55	100	74 70
June	560	1,095	21	371	67	101	79 65
July	557	1,174	16	338	100	103	72 95
August	402	739	15	249	68	70	50 65
September	415	817	28	245	72	70	55 15
October	503	934	31	270	116	86	55 85
November	583	1,184	34	312	121	116	66 05
December	542	872	16	289	150	87	65 75
Total ...	5,826	11,860	252	3,548	948	1,078	795 10

Balik Pulau.

1. There were 384 patients attending the Out-Door Dispensary during the year as against 464 cases in the previous year.

2. The following table gives a statement of the work done during the year:—

Number of Patients	...	...	...	384
Number of Visits	...	...	...	594
Number of Government Servants	...	...	...	87
Number of Paying Patients	...	...	...	202
Number of Indigent Patients	...	...	...	95
Average Number of visits per diem	...	...	...	1.6
Number of Males	...	...	...	333
Number of Females	...	...	...	51
Receipts for the Year	...	...	...	\$28.05

3. *The Nationalities of those treated were.*—Chinese 197, Tamils 78, Malays 71, Europeans 31, Bengalis 7.

4. *The chief Diseases were.*—Fever and Ague 99, Rheumatism 26, Skin Diseases including Ulcer 101, Venereal Diseases 20, Bronchitis 16, Injuries 12.

Dindings.

Three hundred and fourteen patients were treated as against 526 the previous year. The fees collected amounted to \$11.45 shewing a decrease of \$13.15 as compared with the previous year.

Butterworth.

1. The number of cases which attended was 333 against 357 the previous year.

2. Of the above number, 166 were paying patients, the receipts amounting to \$38.90.

3. The nationalities of those who attended included Malays 88, Hindus 73, Chinese 57, Eurasians 42.

4. *The chief Diseases treated were.*—Intermittent Fever, Minor Injuries and Bowel complaints.

Bukit Mertajam.

1. The number of patients who attended was 402, being an increase of 107 over last year.

2. Of these, 9 only were paupers against 39 last year, 346 paying patients and 47 Government Officers.

3. The receipts for the year were \$70.70 against \$42.40 in 1903.

4. *The chief Nationalities included.*—Chinese 109, Hindus 78, Malays 39, Eurasians 7.

5. *The chief Diseases treated were.*—Ulcers 79, Malarial Fever 70, Venereal Disease 29, Rheumatism 28, Diarrhoea and Dysentery 15.

Sungai Bakap.

1. Three hundred and thirty-four patients were treated as against 320 in 1903. Thirty-five were indigent patients.

2. The principal diseases treated were Malarial Fever 90, Ulcer 45, Chronic Bronchitis 21 and Rheumatism 20.

3. The average daily attendance was 1.53 and the amount of fees collected \$33.40.

Malacca.

1. The number of patients attending the Out-Door Dispensary was 2,051, an increase of 50 over last year. The receipts amounted to \$261.95 against \$193.60 in 1903.

2. The nationalities of the patients treated were:—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
			—	—
Europeans	...	...	88	36
Eurasians	...	...	299	264
Chinese	...	...	458	180
Malays	...	...	264	29
Indians	...	...	296	56
Others	...	...	26	55
			—	—
			1,431	620
			—	—

3. The chief diseases under treatment were Malaria 244, Digestive Disorders 231, Skin Diseases 218, Respiratory Disorders 192, Rheumatism 163, Venereal Diseases 104, Beri-beri 86, Diseases of the Nervous System 89, Parasites 89, Injuries 71, Eye Diseases 67 and Minor Operations 20.

Alor Gajah.

1. The number of out-patients treated at this Hospital was 908. Eight hundred and twelve males and 96 females; of the latter, 87 were Malays. There was an increase of 172 over the number attending in 1903.

2. The receipts amounted to \$72.30 against \$51.20 last year.

Jasin.

1. The total number of out-patients treated was 641 against 408 last year and the receipts amounted to \$41.10 against \$27.05.

2. There has been a steady increase in the out-patient work at both the District Hospitals and this is likely to continue especially at Alor Gajah when the Railway is completed.

APPENDIX G.

VACCINATION.

Singapore.

1. The number of vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators was 2,554, of which 3 failed (1 male and 2 females). Of the number vaccinated 1,225 were males and 1,329 were females; 1,798 were infants under one year old.

2. The cost of each vaccination was a little over 42 cents.

3. The number of births registered during the year was 5,435.

4. The number vaccinated in the town district was 1,753, and that in the country 801.

5. Besides the above 1,797 vaccinations with 96 failures were performed by Mr. J. C. PESTANA and 376 vaccinations with 17 failures by Mr. A. G. HOEDEN, Licensed Vaccinators.

Penang.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. The number of vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinator was 3,280, as compared with 3,419 in 1903. This does not include 423 vaccinations in the prisons and those performed by private practitioners.

2. The percentage of perfect and modified cases 88.38, of failures 5.39 and of the not seen 6.21 per cent.

3. Of the total, 1,791 were in Municipal Limits and 1,489 in the Country District: the average cost of each successful and modified cases in the former being 76 cents and in the latter 80.56 cents.

4. At the Dindings 133 children were vaccinated as against 145 during the previous year. The percentage of perfect and modified cases was 38·36, of failures 9·77, and of the not seen 51·87.

Province Wellesley.

REPORT BY DR. W. H. FRY, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 3,680 compared with 3,688 in 1903.

	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Modified.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Not seen.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Northern District	1,431	213	168	15	1,827
Central „	650	26	137	...	813
Southern „	843	48	147	2	1,040

2. The undermentioned table shews the various nationalities:—

European	...	1	Chinese	...	528
Eurasians	...	8	Indians	...	731
Malays	...	2,402	Others	...	10

3. The introduction of local lymph this year has proved an unqualified success and besides considerably reducing the cost of vaccinating, has been found more satisfactory than the Saigon variety; in this latter several tubes have been found bad, the vaccinations from these tubes all proving failures.

4. The procedure adopted with local lymph is that on the first of the three monthly vaccination days all children presenting themselves are vaccinated with Saigon lymph, the following week the children that then attend for the first time are vaccinated from the arms of the healthy infants previously inoculated.

5. By these means the cost per head of vaccination has been considerably reduced, the average cost per infant in 1903 being 45 cents and in 1904, 34 cents only.

Malacca.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. The total number of vaccinations performed was 3,945 against 3,959 in 1903. Of these, 3,379 were successful, 72 modified, 387 failed and 107 were not seen.

2. The number of births registered in the last quarter of 1903 and the first three quarters of 1904 was 3,360 and the number of deaths in children under one year of age registered in 1904 was 851, an excess of birth of 2,509.

3. The number of children under one year of age vaccinated in 1904 was 2,817. The cost per head was 33·64 cents and the percentage of failures 9·80 per cent.

APPENDIX H.

QUARANTINE.

Singapore.

REPORT BY DR. G. E. BROOKE, *Port Health Officer*.

1. *Shipping*.—The number of vessels examined was only 712, with crews amounting to 54,186 and passengers 225,111. These are smaller totals than were dealt with during the previous four years.

2. Two autopsies were made on ships.

Native crew to the number of 745, on ships infected with plague, were inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic serum, with the best results as far as can be judged.

3. The Pilgrim trade barely amounted to half that of the previous year—only 10 ships with 4,444 pilgrims leaving for Jeddah, as compared with 18 ships of 1903; carrying 8,778 pilgrims.

4. There were 53 deaths in harbour from causes other than infectious disease. These were all examined before granting permission to bury ashore.

5. The infected vessels of the year comprised 23 with Small-pox, 6 with Plague and one with Cholera.

6. At the end of May, the disinfecting steam launch *Hygeia* was completed. The craft is capable of making about 6 knots under her own steam, and has on board a Clayton disinfector. Type *B*, in the furnace of which sulphur is volatilized and then pumped by a fan (with pressure) through large hoses into the infected holds of the ship. There is also a 1,500 gallon tank on the launch, which is emptied by a steam force pump through 2 leads of long hose, thus enabling any part of an infected steamer to be effectually cleaned with liquid disinfectant.

The lighter has answered all expectations, and 11 vessels were successfully dealt with in this manner during the last half of the year.

7. *Quarantine Station, St. John's Island.*—The Station was occupied for 341 days, and during this time, 17,852 contacts and sick were landed there, with a maximum number of 2,855 in detention, at any one day.

8. The total sick treated were 254 with 59 deaths.

9. Eight autopsies were made on St. John's, and 4,623 vaccinations were carried out amongst Small-pox contacts.

10. During the year the following improvements were completed :—

(a) Fourteen angle iron wards with corrugated iron roofing and concrete floors.

(b) A large luggage shed and tramway.

(c) Kitchens, latrines and wash-houses, all in corrugated iron.

(d) An incinerator for ward rubbish.

(e) An European hospital containing 5 separate rooms, for 1 (or 2) beds each.

(f) Quarters for two nurses.

(g) Native Plague hospital.

(h) Native Small-pox hospital.

(i) New food store.

(j) Great improvements to existing drainage.

11. The staff was permanently increased by an Assistant Surgeon, one Dresser and two Chinese Attendants.

12. *Office, Etc.*—One thousand and thirty-six bills of health were issued. The disinfection of several infected houses in the outlying parts of Singapore Island were carried out by the department.

13. Eight prosecutions for offences against the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance were instituted during the year, one case being dismissed, and all the rest resulting in fines.

14. *Staff.*—Dr. CATTO, Resident Medical Officer at St. John's Island, left on 7th March, and was replaced by Dr. D. M. ROSS, who arrived on 19th March. Assistant Surgeon WRAY was replaced by Assistant Surgeon A. H. WHEATLEY on April 20th, who has carried out his duties in a conscientious and painstaking manner. Mr. A. P. DANTES was appointed Assistant Surgeon but for want of quarters at St. John's is doing duty at the General Hospital.

15. *Schedule.*—The schedule of statistics for the year is attached together with those of the previous year for comparison.

			1903.	1904.
			—	—
Number of vessels examined	..	...	806	712
Crews of	Do.	..	...	63,685
Coolies	...	..	...	257,680
				225,111

	1903.	1904.
Days Quarantine Station occupied ...	352	341
Visits to Quarantine Station by P. H. O. or Deputy ...	359	160
Total number landed on St. John's ...	21,253	17,852
Greatest number on Q. Station at any one day	2,818	2,855
Average daily number of inmates...	587.52	351.75
Total sick treated ...	682	254
Greatest number of patients at any one day ...	145	44
Average daily number of sick ...	22.93	7.92
Number of deaths ...	253	59
Percentage of deaths to total treated ...	37.09	23.22
Autopsies made on St. John's ...	79	8
Do. on Ships ...	2	2
Inoculation with Haffkines ...	761	745
Vaccination at St. John's ...	140	4,623
Rainfall ...	123.51	89.08
Pilgrim ships outgoing ...	18	10
Pilgrims Do. ...	8,778	4,444
Bills of health ...	...	1,036
Deaths in harbour—permits to bury ...	...	53
Vessels desinfected s.l. <i>Hygeia</i> ...	...	11
Prosecutions under Q & P. D. Ordinance ...	2	8
Vessels infected—Small-pox ...	15	23
Do. Plague ...	12	6
Do. Cholera ...	7	1

Penang.

REPORT BY DR. J. C. COLIN FORD, *Deputy Port Health Officer*.

Harbour.—One hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-one (184,691) passengers and crews of 748 incoming vessels were inspected.

Quarantine.—Thirty-one cases of infectious and contagious diseases were removed from vessels arriving at this port and 2,217 deck passengers from 10 vessels were detained for observation at the Quarantine Station, Pulau Jerajak.

The 31 cases were:—

Cholera ...	5 cases.
Small-pox ...	16 „
Plague ...	2 „
Chicken-pox ...	8 „

Six pilgrim vessels, carrying 1,435 pilgrims were inspected, before departure for Camaran and Jeddah.

Malacca.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon*.

The Quarantine Island was not occupied during the year.

APPENDIX I.

Government Analyst's Department.

REPORT BY MR. P. J. BURGESS, M.A., F.C.S., *Government Analyst.*

1. During 1904 the amount of work by the department is greater than in previous years, this increase applies to both official and private work, and the revenue of the office has shown a corresponding increase.

Water.—Three hundred samples of water were examined. Two hundred and seventy-four were from the Municipal supply collected during the last six months of the year and this work was part of an experiment investigation carried out by the Municipal Authorities on the working of the Filter Beds.

Of the remaining twenty-six samples, twelve were good water, two were of doubtful character and ten were condemned.

Milk.—Eighteen samples were analysed, fifteen were found to be genuine and three were adulterated.

Mineral Assays.—Sixty samples of Ore were assayed during the year. The samples were sent from Singapore, Johore, Java, Canton and the Federated Malay States.

Foods.—Eleven samples of food-stuffs were examined for the presence of drugs. In one sample atropine and in another arsenic was found.

These exhibits were from the Chief Police Officer.

Exhibits for Toxicological Examination.

Fourteen cases of suspected poisoning were sent up for investigation. In four instances poison was found, the poisons being Copper Arsenic and Morphine.

Coins.—A large amount of money was analysed during the year. In all cases the coins were counterfeit. The details were as follows:—

One hundred and eighty-eight Dollars, 5 fifty-cent pieces, 20 twenty-cent pieces, 11 ten-cent pieces, one five-cent piece, two one-cent pieces, five $\frac{1}{4}$ -cent pieces and twenty four pound pieces.

Morphine.—Twenty-nine sets of exhibits in connection with charges of morphine injection were examined.

Chandu.—Ten samples of Chandu from Penang, Malacca and Singapore were examined and analysed during the year.

Urine.—Six samples of Urine were analysed.

Liquors.—Forty-three samples of Wines and Spirits were analysed chiefly in connection with statements that base and unwholesome spirits were being sold in the lower class drink shops of the town of Singapore. The spirits in many cases proved to be silent or patent still spirit but could not be described as harmful to health. The condition proved to be quite similar to that shewn by the Commission which was held in Hongkong on alcoholic liquors and which resulted in the conclusion that no action to prevent the sale of these cheap and made up spirits could be taken.

Thirty-four samples of methylated spirits were analysed and certified to be duly methylated.

Petroleum.—There has been an increase in the number of vessels importing Oil and in the amount of Oil imported during 1904.

A comparative statement shewing details for 1903 and 1904 is appended.

Miscellaneous.—One hundred and seventeen samples of various kinds were examined and reported upon during the year. This work is done chiefly for private individuals. The samples include Coal, Medicine, Gambier, Soil, Seeds, Rubber, Gutta, Bhang, Jewels, Oil, Cheese, etc., and represent that portion of the work which cannot be classified as "Routine".

Research.—Much time and attention has been given to problems connected with Rubber and the latex from Rubber trees during the year.

In August a public lecture was given at Kuala Lumpur on the occasion of the Agri-horticultural Show, and the suggestions put forward on that occasion as to improvement in treating Rubber have been largely followed by Rubber planters. Papers dealing with this subject have been contributed to the Agricultural Bulletin from time to time.

Staff.—No changes in the office staff have to be reported. All have worked well and given satisfaction.

Comparison of Oils Imported into Singapore between 1903 and 1904.

Description of Oil.	1903.			1904.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tins.	Tons in Bulk.	Number of Vessels.	Tins.	Tons in Bulk.
Langkat Oil:—						
Crown	63	280,971	1,994	98	403,280	67.90
Dragon	25	336,000	...	25	330,000	...
American Oil {	Devoes ...	1	29,822	...	3	595,600
	Pagoda...	1	100,540	...	...	...
	Slyvian ...		...	1	20,000	...
Russian	2	...	12,784	4	...	30,505.00
Rangoon	3	150,481	...	5	284,313	...
Palembang...	29	...	31,742	24	...	54,409.00
Petroleum Residue	22	2,000	38,948	19	..	42,227.00
Rising Sun		...	...	15	41,250	...
Cross ... ..		...	...	6	19,800	...
Lamp Glass		...	...	1	1,972	...
Total ...	146	899,814	85,468	201	1,696,215	127,208.90

Singapore.

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year 1904.

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamil.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
Number of Inhabitants in 1904 ...	4,029	4,326	36,119	180,521	18,456	3,044	246,495
„ Births during the year 1904	105	157	1,369	3,351	351	102	5,435
„ Deaths „ „ 1904	85	102	1,484	8,500	618	148	10,937
„ Immigrants „ 1904	}	*					
„ Emigrants „ 1904							
Number of Inhabitants in 1903 ...	3,965	4,248	36,100	175,345	18,252	2,923	240,833
Increase	64	78	19	5,176	204	121	5,662
or Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* No data available.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1904.

	Temperature.						Rainfall.		Winds.		Remarks.
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average Force.	
January	127·8	69·9	82·2	72·1	10·1	76·5	20·36	86	NE	79	
February	142·4	67·9	86·5	70·9	15·6	77·7	7·01	78	NE	162	
March	147·0	69·2	88·0	72·3	15·7	79·6	5·35	73 {	SE & ENE	171	
April	140·7	72·1	86·8	73·7	13·1	79·6	11·64	80	NW	156	
May	142·0	72·0	88·2	74·4	13·8	81·4	3·93	78 {	SE & SSE	108	
June	138·9	72·5	85·8	74·2	11·6	79·9	4·83	82	SW	146	
July		Not registered						8·00	Not registered		
August	138·4	70·4	88·0	71·9	16·1	79·7	12·38	80	SW	161	
September	140·8	70·6	88·3	72·9	15·4	80·5	5·77	77 {	SW & SSW	143	
October	142·7	70·7	87·7	73·5	14·2	79·9	8·29	79 {	SSW & NW	140	
November	141·0	70·5	87·0	73·0	14·0	79·6	7·90	80 {	NW & NE	101	
December	135·3	70·3	85·1	72·4	12·7	77·7	8·94	84	NE	131	
Mean	139·7	70·5	86·7	72·8	13·9	79·2	Total. 104·57	79	...	136	

Race or nationality should be specified, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the above model.

SINGAPORE.

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the following Institutions:—
General, Tan Tock Seng's, Kandang Kerbau and Prison Hospitals, Quarantine
Camp, Quarantine Station and Lunatic Asylum.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions	Deaths.			
I—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	1	75	8	76	13	
Chicken-pox	...	25	...	25	...	
Measles	...	6	...	6	...	
Plague	...	20	18	20	1	
Dengue	...	53	...	53	1	
Influenza	...	13	...	13	...	
Mumps	...	12	...	12	1	
Diphtheria	...	3	2	3	...	
Febricula	1	181	1	182	2	
Enteric Fever	3	153	61	156	9	
Malta Fever	...	1	...	1	...	
Black water Fever	...	1	...	1	...	
Cholera	...	1	1	1	...	
Dysentery	18	453	147	471	26	
Beri-beri	203	1,581	595	1,784	187	
Malarial, Fever	3	669	102	672	15	
Intermittent	9	440	6	449	11	
Remittent	2	62	9	64	...	
Phagedæna	21	243	28	264	14	
Erysipelas	...	12	3	12	...	
Pyæmia	...	6	4	6	...	
Septicæmia	...	7	7	7	...	
Tetanus	1	9	6	10	...	
Tubercle	26	499	279	525	24	
Leprosy	35	68	37	103	30	
Syphilis:—						
Primary	17	161	...	178	11	
Secondary	55	476	39	531	49	
Tertiary	...	17	2	17	3	
Gonorrhœa	5	148	...	153	2	
Scurvy	...	1	1	1	...	
Alcoholism	1	35	...	36	3	
Opium habit	...	7	5	7	...	
Rheumatic Fever	...	1	...	1	1	
Rheumatism	51	394	...	445	16	
Gout	1	2	...	3	...	
Osteo-arthritis	...	1	...	1	...	
New Growth:—						
Non-malignant	1	12	1	13	2	
Malignant	1	29	14	30	...	
Anæmia	34	323	84	357	11	
Chlorosis	...	1	1	1	...	
Diabetes Mellitus	...	2	1	2	...	
Debility	38	304	136	342	10	
Old Age	5	51	22	56	12	
Other diseases	...	5	...	5	...	
II—LOCAL DISEASES.						
I. NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Multiple Neuritis	3	19	1	22	3	
Meningitis	...	15	15	15	...	
Myelitis	...	2	2	2	...	
Primary Lateral Sclerosis	1	6	...	7	1	
Locomotor Ataxy	6	18	6	24	3	
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	2	...	2	1	
Apoplexy	...	8	6	8	...	
Paraplegia	2	12	4	14	3	
Hemiplegia	6	43	14	49	11	
Monoplegia	...	1	...	1	...	
Local Paralysis	1	...	...	1	...	
Bed Sore	...	2	...	2	...	
Carried forward...	551	6,691	1,668	7,242	476	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	551	6,691	1,668	7,242	476	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
1. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Contd.						
Paralysis Agitans ...	...	2	2	2	...	
Epilepsy ...	...	11	1	11	...	
Headache ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Neuralgia ...	...	9	...	9	...	
Sciatica ...	...	6	...	7	...	
Aphasia ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Neurasthenia ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Idiocy ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Congenital or Infantile defi- ciency with Epilepsy ...	2	...	1	2	1	
Congenital or Infantile defi- ciency without Epilepsy ...	8	2	...	10	7	
Epilepsy acquired ...	8	5	2	13	7	
General paralysis of the insane ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Mania Acute ...	58	290	27	348	109	
„ Delirious ...	...	6	2	6	...	
„ Chronic ...	42	3	5	45	28	
„ Recurrent ...	2	2	...	4	1	
„ A potu ...	...	5	...	5	1	
„ Senile ...	2	10	4	12	4	
Melancholia Acute ...	4	59	6	63	20	
„ Chronic ...	8	...	...	8	1	
„ Puerperal ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Dementia Primary ...	4	23	1	27	4	
„ Secondary ...	90	13	11	103	92	
„ Senile ...	1	3	1	4	2	
„ Organic ...	1	5	...	6	6	
Delusional Insanity ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Other Diseases ...	1	13	2	14	1	
2. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Conjunctivitis ...	2	69	...	71	8	
Keratitis ...	4	12	...	16	2	
Ulcer Cornea ...	10	59	...	69	7	
Opacity ...	17	12	...	29	7	
Staphyloma ...	3	17	...	20	7	
Iritis ...	2	16	...	18	2	
Glaucoma ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Optic Neuritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Atrophy ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Cataract Senile ...	...	6	...	6	4	
Panophthalmitis ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Total Disorganization ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Amaurosis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Entropion ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Blepharitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
3. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Otorrhœa ...	...	13	...	13	...	
Other diseases ...	...	5	1	5	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE NOSE.						
Rhinitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Other diseases ...	...	2	...	2	...	
5. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Pericarditis ...	...	3	2	3	...	
Endocarditis ...	...	4	4	4	...	
Valvular Disease ...	...	66	29	66	7	
Dilatation ...	...	5	2	5	1	
Aneurysm ...	1	5	2	6	1	
Varicose Veins ...	...	4	...	4	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	823	7,486	1,773	8,309	809	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	823	7,486	1,773	8,309	809	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.— <i>Continued.</i>						
5. DISEASES OF THE CIR- CULATORY SYSTEM.— <i>Ctd.</i>						
Other diseases ...	...	5	5	5	...	
6. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Laryngitis ...	...	7	1	7	...	
Bronchitis ...	7	113	4	120	6	
Asthma ...	4	34	1	38	1	
Pneumonia ...	...	93	56	93	3	
Emphysema ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pleurisy ...	...	24	2	24	...	
Empyema ...	...	5	4	5	1	
Abscess Lung ...	...	2	1	2	...	
Collapse „ ...	...	1	1	1	...	
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Stomatitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Dentition ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Tonsillitis ...	...	11	...	11	...	
Pharyngitis ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Gastritis ...	...	13	1	13	3	
Dilatation of Stomach ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Dyspepsia ...	8	124	...	132	8	
Enteritis ...	...	12	6	12	...	
Appendicitis ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Typhlitis ...	...	13	3	13	...	
Colitis ...	...	5	5	5	...	
Sprue ...	...	18	2	18	1	
Hernia Inguinal ...	...	14	2	14	2	
Volvulus ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Rupture Intestine ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Constipation ...	...	28	...	28	...	
Colic ...	...	8	...	8	...	
Diarrhœa ...	7	326	130	333	23	
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Fistula in Ano ...	3	25	...	28	2	
Hæmorrhoids ...	1	21	...	22	...	
Rectal Ulcer ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Hepatitis ...	...	19	2	19	1	
Abscess of Liver ...	1	15	10	16	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	5	32	18	37	7	
Congestion of Liver ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Jaundice ...	...	9	3	9	...	
Cholecystitis ...	...	2	1	2	...	
Peritonitis ...	...	3	3	3	...	
Ascites ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Other diseases ...	...	18	3	18	...	
8. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Inflammation of Glands ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Suppuration „ ...	8	128	...	136	4	
Enlargement „ ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Lymphangitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Elephantiasis ...	...	2	...	2	1	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	868	8,652	2,040	9,520	873	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases. Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	868	8,652	2,040	9,520	873	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
9. DISEASE OF THE SUPRA						
RENAL CAPSULE.						
Addison's disease ...	...	1	...	1	...	
10. DISEASES OF THE						
URINARY SYSTEM.						
Acute Nephritis ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Bright's Disease ...	2	61	27	63	3	
Pyonephrosis ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Perinephritic abscess ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Nephrolithiasis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Calculus ...	...	3	1	3	1	
Hæmaturia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cystitis ...	...	5	1	5	1	
11. DISEASES OF THE MALE						
ORGANS OF GENERATION.						
Stricture of Urethra ...	...	17	...	17	1	
Urethral Fistula ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Extravasation of Urine ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Prostatitis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Phimosis ...	2	24	...	26	1	
Paraphimosis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Warts ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Balanitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer Penis ...	1	8	...	9	1	
Chancroid ...	3	144	...	147	10	
Abscess Scrotum ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Sloughing „ ...	1	8	...	9	1	
Pruritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele ...	1	13	...	14	2	
Hæmatocele ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Orchitis ...	...	10	...	10	1	
Epididymitis ...	...	8	...	8	...	
Hernia Testis ...	1	4	...	5	1	
12. DISEASES OF THE FEMALE						
ORGANS OF GENERATION.						
Pelvic Cellulitis ...	1	6	...	7	...	
Metritis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Subinvolution ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Cyst Ovarian ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Warts ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dysmenorrhœa ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Menorrhagia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Other diseases ...	1	4	...	5	...	
13. DISEASES OF ORGANS						
OF LOCOMOTION.						
Periostitis ...	...	8	...	8	1	
Caries ...	1	19	3	20	4	
Necrosis ...	...	34	...	34	3	
Arthritis ...	...	7	...	7	2	
Synovitis ...	4	24	...	28	5	
Ununited fracture ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Anchylosis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Genu Vulgum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Caries of Spine ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Curvature „ ...	2	2	...	4	...	
Myalgia ...	1	19	...	20	1	
Lumbago ...	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	889	9,126	2,075	10,015	912	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Concluded.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	889	9,126	2,075	10,015	912	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
14 DISEASES OF THE						
CONNECTIVE TISSUE.						
Cellulitis ...	2	58	4	60	3	
Abscess ...	9	192	10	201	11	
Gangrene ...	...	4	1	4	2	
Sinus ...	...	2	...	2	...	
15. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Urticaria ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Eczema ...	4	52	...	56	3	
Lichen ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Psoriasis ...	...	7	...	7	2	
Herpes ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Herpes Zoster ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pemphigus ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Acne ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Molluscum Fibrosum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer ...	87	773	1	860	49	
Boil ...	...	21	...	21	...	
Carbuncle ...	1	10	...	11	1	
Whitlow ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Onychia ...	...	7	...	7	2	
Other diseases ...	...	5	...	5	2	
III.—INJURIES.						
GENERAL.						
Burns and Scalds ...	2	38	8	40	1	
Heat Stroke ...	1	5	1	6	1	
Multiple injury ...	...	50	12	50	1	
LOCAL.						
Wounds ...	25	517	4	542	12	
Sprains ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Dislocations ...	...	10	...	10	...	
Fractures ...	4	113	19	117	13	
Contusions ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Bullet Wounds ...	1	4	...	5	...	
Other Injuries ...	8	129	12	137	6	
IV.—MALFORMATIONS.						
Impervious Anus ...	...	2	1	2	...	
V.—POISONS.						
Lead ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Mercury ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Alcohol ...	1	54	...	55	1	
Opium ...	...	5	2	5	...	
Other poisons ...	...	1	...	1	...	
VI.—OPERATIONS.						
Op. for Phimosi ...	...	5	...	5	...	
„ Hernia Testis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Trephining ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Removal of Sarcoma ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Amputation Finger ...	1	1	...	2	...	
„ Foot ...	...	2	...	2	...	
„ Thigh ...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Leg ...	1	...	...	1	...	
VII.—PARASITES.						
Tinea Solium ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Ascaris Lumbricoides ...	...	44	...	44	...	
Filaria Sanguinis Hominis ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Anchylost. Duodenale ...	...	18	...	18	2	
Acarus Scabei ...	5	94	...	99	1	
Tinea Tonsurans ...	1	18	...	19	4	
„ Vescicolor ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Other parasites ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Malingering and Observation ...	...	114	...	114	1	
Total...	1,042	11,531	2,150	12,573	1,030	

General Hospital, Singapore.

Operations during the year 1904, requiring the use of an Anæsthetic.

1. On Tumours :—		<i>Brought forward ...</i> 131	
Excising granuloma buttock ...	1		
Removal fibroma neck ...	1	10. On Eye :—	
Exploring tumour neck ...	1	Examination eye ...	1
		Evisceration ...	5
2. Evacuation of Abscess :—		11. On Ear :—	
Incision and Drainage ...	31	Removal polypus ...	3
3. On Lymphatic Organs :—		12. On Muscles and Tendons :—	
Removal glands ...	23	Suturing divided tendons ...	3
4. On Skin and Subcutaneous tissue :—		13. On Thorax :—	
Suturing wound ...	3	Paracentesis ...	1
Scraping chronic ulcer ...	18	Empyema—Excising rib and	
Removal toe nail ...	2	Draining ...	1
5. On Bones :—		14. On Abdomen :—	
Resection of portion of carious rib ...	1	Examining abdominal tumour	1
Removal of sequestra ...	13	Exploring liver ...	2
Setting fractured femur	1	Introducing œsophageal bougie ...	1
Examining fractured forearm ...	1	Gastrostomy ...	1
6. On Joints :—		Hepatic Abscess—incise and drain ...	12
Examining joints ...	2	Suturing wounded intestine ...	3
Movements to ankylosed joints ...	6	Hernia strangulated—relieved	9
Reduction of dislocation—sciatic	1	Scrotal hernia—Radical cure ...	2
Laying open and draining suppurating knee joint ...	1	Typhlitis—Incision and drain	1
Removal of necrosed bone (ankle joint) ...	1	15. On Rectum and Anus :—	
Excision shoulder complete ...	1	Rectal examination ...	1
7. Amputations :—		Imperforate anus ...	2
For crushed finger Racquet ...	5	Ischio—rectal abscess—incision ...	1
Hand—partial amputation ...	1	Fistula in ano—Incision and scraping ...	12
Forearm—circular ...	1	16. On Bladder :—	
Shoulder—racquet ...	1	Removal of calculus—Suprapubic ...	1
Toe—crushed ...	1	17. On Male Generative Organs :—	
Foot—partial amputation ...	4	Circumcision—phimosis ...	17
Syme's method ...	1	Hydrocele—Tapping and injection ...	1
Hey's method ...	1	Hydrocele—Excising parital part of sac ...	3
Leg—Teale's ...	2	Dilating stricture urethræ ...	3
Below knee—Long external flap ...	1	Removal lymph scrotum ...	1
Thigh—middle $\frac{1}{3}$ —circular ...	1	18. On Female Generative Organs :—	
Hip racquet ...	1	Removal elephantoid labium ...	1
8. On skull and brain :—		Curetting ...	3
Trephining—depressed fracture ...	2	Ovariectomy ...	3
9. On Face :—			
Harelip ...	1		

Carry forward ... 131

PENANG.

(INCLUDES DINDINGS.)

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year 1904.

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamils.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
Number of Inhabitants in 1904 ...	1,021	1,709	37,122	74,388	18,840	1,816	134,896
„ Births during the year 1904	25	37	1,216	969	368	36	2,651
„ Deaths „ „ 1904	17	44	1,182	3,588	760	54	5,645
„ Immigrants „ 1904	}	*					
„ Emigrants „ 1904							
Number of Inhabitants in 1903 ...	1,017	1,702	36,926	74,081	18,760	1,809	134,295
Increase or	4	7	196	307	80	7	601
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* No data available.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1904.

	Temperature.						Rainfall.		Winds.		Remarks
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average Force.	
January	°F 139·7	°F 65·9	°F 88·4	°F 73·6	°F 14·8	°F 79·2	inches. 9·76	% 73	N.W	Miles 125	
February	144·2	66·6	88·9	73·8	15·1	80·1	2·02	71	„	81	
March	147·0	65·1	91·0	74·5	16·5	81·3	3·88	68	„	66	
April	144·5	67·6	89·0	73·9	15·1	79·6	9·70	72	„	113	
May	146·7	69·5	90·8	74·9	15·9	80·7	7·72	70	„	83	
June	145·8	69·0	90·1	74·2	15·9	80·6	4·24	71	South	126	
July	143·6	67·0	89·1	73·4	15·7	80·0	9·12	70	N.W	96	
August	141·4	66·4	88·7	73·2	15·5	79·7	26·33	73	South	148	
September	134·4	66·8	88·1	73·7	14·4	79·3	14·64	73	N.W	190	
October	139·6	66·8	89·0	73·8	15·2	79·5	21·30	73	South	120	
November	146·1	66·6	89·2	74·0	15·2	80·2	10·65	71	N.W	255	
December	152·8	67·0	89·6	73·5	16·1	79·8	3·99	70	„	178	
Mean	143·9	67·0	89·3	73·9	15·4	80·0	Total 123·35	71	...	132	

PENANG.

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the following Institutions:—
General, Pauper, Lock, Prison, Quarantine Camp, European Small-pox, Balik Pulau, Leper Asylum, and Lumut Hospitals.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	5	2	5	...	No microscopical Examination made. Microscopical Examination made.
Chicken-pox ...	...	68	...	68	1
Measles ...	...	8	...	8	...
Mumps ...	...	3	...	3	1
Simple Continued Fever ...	...	22	...	22	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	10	6	10	...
Malarial Fever, Intermittent ...	11	693	39	704	18	
" Remittent ...	...	4	4	4	...
" Benign tertian ...	...	13	1	13	...
" Tertian ...	...	1	...	1	...
" Pernicious ...	...	28	4	28	...
" Quartan ...	...	1	...	1	...
Blackwater Fever ...	...	1	1	1	...
Fever not classified ...	...	1	...	1	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	3	1	3	1
Malarial Cachexia ...	...	37	12	37	5
Influenza ...	...	2	...	2	1
Dengue ...	...	72	...	72	1
Beri-beri ...	61	506	147	567	80	
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	1	...
Tetanus ...	...	6	4	6	...
Syphilis, Primary ...	13	114	...	127	13	
" Secondary ...	93	429	40	522	68	
" Congenital ...	...	2	...	2	...
" Cerebral ...	...	1	...	1	...
Gonorrhœa ...	3	107	...	110	1	
* Rheumatism ...	15	159	1	174	7	
Dysentery Acute ...	...	55	13	55	9
" Subacute ...	...	2	...	2	...
" Chronic ...	2	74	37	76	3	
Tubercle ...	...	5	3	5	...
Scrofula ...	...	2	1	2	...
Yaws ...	...	2	...	2	1
Leprosy ...	345	204	* 143	549	298	
Phagedœna ...	5	31	16	36	9	
Pyæmia ...	...	1	1	1	...
Anæmia ...	10	163	29	173	13	
Purpura ...	...	1	...	1	1
Debility ...	11	327	100	338	27	
Diabetes mellitus ...	...	1	1	1	...
Privation ...	...	2	2	2	...
Malnutrition ...	...	1	1	1	...
Old Age ...	4	19	19	23	1	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
1. NEW GROWTHS.						
Condyloma ...	1	3	...	4	...	* One death sui- cide hanging. * One death drowning. * One death Di- arrhœa.
Cancer ...	...	2	...	2	1
Lymph o-Sarcoma ...	...	1	1	1	...
Warts ...	...	3	...	3	...
Tumour ...	...	1	...	1	...
Sarcoma ...	...	6	* 5	6	...
Epithelioma ...	...	1	1	1	...
Malignant growth, liver ...	...	1	...	1	1
" liver and spleen ...	...	1	...	1	...
" uterus ...	1	...	1	1	...	
" rectum ...	...	1	...	1	...
2. NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Multiple Neuritis ...	1	1	...	* One death suicide by hanging.
Softening of Brain ...	...	1	1	1	...
Paraplegia ...	1	4	2	5	1	
" Spastic ...	...	8	3	8	3
Hemiplegia ...	5	21	6	26	3	
Carried forward...	582	3,241	648	3,823	568	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	582	3,241	648	3,823	568	
II.--LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
2. NERVOUS SYSTEM—Contd.						
Neuralgia	...	4	...	4	...	
Sciatica	...	4	...	4	...	
Mania	1	2	...	3	...	
Melancholia	3	12	...	15	1	
Dementia	14	108	6	122	8	
Neuritis	...	10	...	10	1	
Secondary Lateral Sclerosis	1	...	...	1	...	
Paralysis Agitans	1	...	...	1	...	
Epilepsy	...	3	1	3	...	
Hysteria	...	1	...	1	...	
Insomnia	...	2	...	2	...	
Bed-Sore	...	1	...	1	...	
3. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Keratitis	...	5	...	5	...	
Ulcer Cornea	1	13	...	14	...	
Staphyloma	2	11	...	13	6	
Iritis	3	7	...	10	1	
Glaucoma	1	1	...	2	...	
Amblyopia	2	3	...	5	5	
Amaniosis	5	6	...	11	...	
Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal	1	22	...	23	1	
„ Purulent	1	6	...	7	...	
„ Granular	...	2	...	2	1	
Choroiditis and Atrophy of the Optic Disc	1	1	...	2	...	
Hypopyon	1	1	...	2	...	
Cataract	1	3	...	4	1	
Shrunken Eye-ball	8	5	...	13	6	
Opacity, cornea	...	11	...	11	2	
Panophthalmitis	...	1	...	1	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Inflammation, External Meatus	1	1	...	2	...	
5. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Pericarditis	...	1	...	1	...	
Aneurysm	...	1	1	1	...	
Do. Aorta	...	1	...	1	1	
Endocarditis	...	1	1	1	...	
Valvular Disease, Mitral	1	16	9	17	...	
Do. Aortic	3	6	1	9	...	
Varicose Veins	...	1	...	1	...	
6. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Asthma	1	40	...	41	1	
Bronchitis, Acute	...	56	...	56	...	
Do. Chronic	...	45	2	45	1	
Pneumonia	2	47	18	49	2	
Broncho Pneumonia	...	4	1	4	...	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	12	237	145	249	12	
Abscess Lung	1	1	1	2	...	
Pleurisy	...	8	3	8	...	
Do. with effusion	...	1	1	1	...	
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGES- TIVE SYSTEM.						
Stomatitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Nonea	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	650	3,958	838	4,608	618	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	650	3,958	838	4,608	618	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
<i>Contd.</i>						
Caries, Teeth	...	1	...	1	...	
Pharyngitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Gastritis	...	8	...	8	...	
Glossitis	...	1	...	1	1	
Hæmatemesis	...	2	...	2	...	
Dyspepsia	1	49	...	50	2	
Sprue	...	1	1	1	...	
Hernia Inguinal	...	2	...	2	...	
" Reducible	1	...	...	1	...	
" Strangulated	...	1	...	1	...	Operation.
Colitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Tonsillitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Constipation	...	21	...	21	...	
Colic	1	38	...	39	...	
Intestinal obstruction	...	1	...	1	...	
Diarrhœa	22	387	* 211	409	15	* One death suicide by hanging.
" Acute	...	26	...	26	...	
Fissure Anus	...	1	...	1	1	
Stricture of rectum	...	1	...	1	...	
Ischio Rectal Abscess	...	3	...	3	...	
Fistula in Ano	...	5	...	5	1	
Piles	...	8	...	8	...	
Perihepatitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Hepatitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Congestion liver	...	1	...	1	...	
Cirrhosis of liver	1	39	19	40	3	
Jaundice	...	4	...	4	...	
" Malignant	...	2	2	2	...	
Abscess liver	...	3	2	3	...	
" multiple	...	1	1	1	...	
Ulcer anus	...	1	...	1	1	
Gangrene intestine	...	1	1	1	...	
Peritonitis	...	1	1	1	...	
Hæmorrhagic pancreatitis	...	1	1	1	...	
Ascites	...	6	...	6	2	
8. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Inflammation of Glands	2	18	...	20	1	
Suppuration of Glands	4	57	...	61	...	
Lymphangitis	...	12	1	12	...	
Bubo	...	5	...	5	...	
Ague cake	1	5	...	6	...	
9. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.						
Lithuria	...	1	...	1	...	
Bright's Disease	1	18	4	19	2	
Retention of urine	...	1	...	1	...	
Nephritis, Acute	...	18	4	18	3	
" Chronic	2	26	5	28	3	
" Malarial	...	1	1	1	...	
Hæmaturia	...	3	...	3	...	
Cystitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Gangrene of bladder	...	1	1	1	...	
Inflammation of Spermatic Cord	...	1	...	1	...	
10. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS—MALE.						
Stricture Urethræ	1	3	...	4	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	687	4,757	1,093	5,444	652	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Penang Hospitals :—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	687	4,757	1,093	5,444	652	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
10. DISEASES OF THE GEN- ERATIVE ORGANS.—Contd.						
MALE.						
Urethral Fistula ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Soft Chancre ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Abscess Scrotum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele ...	...	9	...	9	...	
„ Suppurating ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Orchitis ...	...	25	...	25	1	
Sloughing Penis ...	...	1	...	1	1	
„ Scrotum ...	...	9	3	9	1	
Hernia Testis ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Ulcer, Penis ...	...	71	...	71	7	
Gleet ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Epididymitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer Scrotum ...	...	6	...	6	...	
FEMALE.						
Ulcer Vagina ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Endometritis ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Perimetritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Leucorrhœa ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Recto Vaginal Fistula ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Uterine hæmorrhage ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Retention of placenta ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pelvic Peritonitis ...	1	...	1	1	...	* Dilatation of cervin.
Threatened abortion ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Natural Labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Tedious labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Perichondritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Necrotia periostitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
* Caries ...	2	8	...	10	2	
Necrosis ...	...	5	...	5	4	
Synovitis ...	4	18	...	22	1	
Suppurative Arthritis ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Arthritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ankylosis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Psoas abscess ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Pott's disease of the spine ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Acromegaly ...	...	2	...	2	...	
12. DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUES.						
Cellulitis ...	...	10	...	10	...	
Abscess ...	5	102	...	107	6	
Elephantiasis ...	...	4	...	4	1	
Sinus ...	1	12	...	13	1	
13. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Eczema ...	2	42	...	44	1	
Impetigo ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Herpes ...	...	5	...	5	1	
Pemphigus ...	1	4	...	5	...	
Ulcer ...	71	553	...	624	55	
Carbuncle ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Boil ...	...	14	...	14	1	
Onychia ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Whitlow ...	1	2	...	3	1	
Tylosis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	779	5,700	1,097	6,479	738	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	779	5,700	1,097	6,479	738	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
13. DISEASE OF THE SKIN.— <i>Continued.</i>						
Gangrene ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Mycetoma ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Anihum ...	...	1	...	1	1	
INJURIES.						
GENERAL.						
Burns and Scalds ...	1	26	5	27	1	
Multiple Injury ...	...	8	1	8	...	
Wounds Lacerated ...	...	9	...	9	...	
„ Incised ...	...	...	...	...	1	
Head.						
Wound, Scalp ...	1	116	...	117	...	
Compd. Fracture Skull ...	...	5	2	5	...	2 cases treplimed and depressed bone elevated.
Contusion, Scalp ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Concussion, Brain ...	...	4	1	4	...	
Face.						
Contusion ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Wound ...	1	9	...	10	...	
Eye.						
Contusion ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Ear.						
Wound, Pinna ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Neck.						
Wound, Superficial ...	...	5	...	5	1	
Wound, Tongue ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chest.						
Contusion ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Wound ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Fracture Rib, Wound of Lungs ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Fracture Rib ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Penetrating Wound, Lung ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Abdomen.						
Wound, Penetrating ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Penetrating Wound, Liver ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Back.						
Concussion—Spina ...	...	3	...	3	3	
Wound ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pelvis.						
Wound, Scrotum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Penis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Perinæum ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Upper Extremity.						
Contusion ...	...	26	...	26	...	
Wound ...	...	78	...	78	2	
Sprain ...	...	1	...	1	...	
S. Fracture, Clavicle. ...	...	1	...	1	...	
S. „ Humerus. ...	...	2	...	2	...	
C. „ Humerus, ...	...	1	...	1	1	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	784	6,025	1,107	6,809	748	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	784	6,025	1,107	6,809	748	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
INJURIES.— <i>Contd.</i>						
<i>Upper Extremity.—Contd.</i>						
S. Fracture Radius. ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Ulna and Radius. ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Ulna. ...	...	3	...	3	1	
C. Fracture Ulna and Radius ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Phalanges. ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Dislocation, Shoulder ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Humerus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
C. Fracture, Metacarpus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Lower Extremity.</i>						
Fracture, Patella ...	1	2	...	3	...	
Contusion ...	1	34	...	35	1	
Wound ...	1	75	* 2	76	3	* Tetanus.
Sprain ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Gunshot Wound Knee ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Boot Bite ...	...	9	...	9	...	
S. Fracture Femur. ...	...	6	...	6	1	
C. Fracture Femur. ...	...	2	1	2	1	
C. " Tibia. ...	1	3	1	4	...	
S. " Tibia and Fibula. ...	1	1	...	2	...	
C. " Tibia and Fibula. ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Dislocation Scenilumar ...	...	1	...	1	..	
Cartilage ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dislocation, Femur ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Compd. Fracture Metatarsus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Rupture Urethræ ...	...	2	...	2	1	External urethro-
Wound Lacerated ...	1	1	...	2	...	tomy.
OPERATIONS.						
Removal of Tumour ...	...	3	...	3	...	2 are fibroma.
" Cyst ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Angioma ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Adenoma ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Tracheotomy (Laryngitis) ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Thoracotomy and Excision ...	...	...	...	...	...
of Rib ...	1	3	...	4	1	For empyema.
Amputation of Fingers ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Thigh ...	...	3	...	3	2	
" Arm ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Toe ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Leg ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Foot ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Radical Cure Hernia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Hydrocele ...	...	1	...	1	1	
For Phimosis ...	...	5	...	5	...	
" Fistula in Ano ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Abscess Liver ...	...	4	3	4	...	
Ligature Femoral Artery for ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Popliteal Aneurysm ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Psoas Abscess ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Excision of lens ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Excision, Eyeball ...	...	3	...	3	...	
" Rectum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
For Hæmatocele ...	1	...	...	1	...	For malignant dis-
" Castration ...	...	1	...	1	...	ease.
External Urethrotomy ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Removal of Urethral Calculi ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Iridectomy ...	...	17	...	17	1	
Resection Femur ...	...	1	...	1	...	For lips joint dis-
For Suppurating Knee-joint ...	...	1	...	1	1	ease.
<i>Carried forward...</i>	794	6,243	1,114	7,037	765	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Penang Hospital:—Concluded.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	794	6,243	1,114	7,037	765	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES. <i>Continued.</i>						
POISONS.						
Stramonium ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Opium ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Centipede bite ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dog bite ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Wasp sting ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Scorpion sting ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Opium habit ...	...	13	...	13	1	
Alcohol ...	...	59	...	59	...	
Mercurial stomatitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Irritant ...	...	1	...	1	...	
HUMAN PARASITES.						
Filaria ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ringworm ...	...	11	...	11	...	
Acanus Scabei ...	4	77	...	81	5	
Tinea Imbricata ...	...	9	...	9	3	
No appreciable disease ...	42	154	...	196	22	
Observation ...	1	42	...	43	4	
Total ...	841	6,618	1,114	7,459	800	

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year 1904.

					Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamils.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
Number of Inhabitants in 1904	...				186	304	69,371	26,889	19,919	1,093	117,762
„ Births during the year 1904					5	6	2,727	472	554	14	3,778
„ Deaths „ „ 1904					1	4	1,854	904	614	15	3,392
„ Immigrants „ 1904				} *							
„ Emigrants „ 1904											
Number of Inhabitants in 1903	...				185	302	68,899	26,847	19,765	1,080	117,078
Increase					1	2	472	42	154	13	684
or Decrease ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* No data available.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1904.

				Temperature.				Rainfall.		Winds.		Remarks.		
				Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.		General Direction.	Average Force.
				°F	°F	°F	°F							
January	...	...	...	142°1	70°0	89°3	71°5	17°8	78°9	9°52	78	...	...
February	...	...	...	147°0	71°0	91°7	72°3	19°4	80°3	3°14	76	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	71°4	93°5	72°8	20°7	81°5	3°28	73	...	...
April	...	...	...	146°8	72°2	91°6	73°2	18°4	80°5	7°41	79	...	...
May	...	...	...	146°1	73°8	94°3	74°8	19°5	82°2	6°22	77	...	...
June	...	...	...	145°2	72°9	94°0	74°1	19°9	82°0	3°55	76	...	...
July	...	...	...	144°1	71°9	92°8	73°1	19°7	81°0	6°65	76	...	...
August	...	...	...	141°4	72°3	91°3	73°5	17°8	80°6	14°70	78	...	...
September	...	...	...	142°6	72°1	89°6	73°7	15°9	80°1	10°88	80	...	...
October	...	...	...	144°5	71°8	89°8	73°1	16°6	79°8	14°94	81	...	...
November	...	...	...	143°9	71°6	90°7	73°3	17°4	80°2	7°37	79	...	...
December	...	...	...	..	70°1	90°6	71°7	18°9	79°4	6°85	77	...	...
Mean	...	...	...	144°3	71°2	91°6	73°0	18°6	80°5	94°51	77	...	...

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the following Institutions:—District Hospitals, Butterworth, Bukit Mertajam, and Sungei Bakap.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	...	3	1	3	...	
Chicken-pox	...	9	...	9	...	
Measles	...	2	...	2	1	
Febricula	...	14	...	14	...	
Typhoid	...	2	2	2	...	
Dysentery	1	20	8	21	1	
Beri-beri	17	61	25	78	12	
Tubercle Fever	3	110	5	113	1	
Remittent Fever	...	12	5	12	...	
Malarial Cachexia	1	2	2	3	...	
Phagedœna	...	4	...	4	...	
Pyæmia	...	2	1	2	...	
Tetanus	...	1	...	1	...	
Tubercle of Hip	1	...	1	1	...	
Leprosy	...	15	...	15	...	
Chronic Opium Poisoning	...	1	...	1	...	
Syphilis Primary	1	20	...	21	1	
" Secondary	2	63	2	65	4	
" Tertiary	...	27	4	27	3	
Gonorrhœa	1	39	1	40	3	
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	...	9	...	9	1	
Do. Ophthalmia	...	1	...	1	...	
Do. Warts	...	1	...	1	...	
Worms, Round	...	2	...	2	...	
Ankylostomiasis	...	4	...	4	1	
Scabies	...	18	...	18	1	
Ringworm	...	4	...	4	...	
Snake-bite	...	1	...	1	1	
Crocodile-bite	...	1	...	1	...	
Alcoholism	...	6	...	6	...	
Rheumatism	4	77	...	81	8	
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Blood-cyst	...	1	...	1	...	
Warts	...	1	...	1	...	
Condyloma Anus	...	3	...	3	...	
Sarcoma	...	1	1	1	...	
Epithelioma	...	2	...	2	...	
Anæmia	12	72	18	84	6	
Debility	8	71	14	79	9	
Old Age	1	5	3	6	...	
Mycetoma	...	2	...	2	1	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
I. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Peripheral Neuritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Lateral Sclerosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	2	...	2	1	
Congestion of Brain	...	1	...	1	...	
Paralysis	...	4	3	4	...	
Hemiplegia	2	6	2	8	1	
Convulsion	...	1	...	1	...	
Epilepsy	...	4	...	4	...	
Epileptic Insanity	...	1	...	1	...	
Localised Hyperæsthesia	...	7	...	7	1	
Neuralgia	...	4	...	4	...	
Idiocy	...	2	...	2	...	
Mania	1	1	...	2	...	
Melancholia	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	55	726	98	781	57	

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Province Wellesley
Hospitals.—Continued.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	55	726	98	781	57	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
2. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Conjunctivitis ...	1	2	...	3	1	
Purulent Conjunctivitis ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Keratitis ...	1	7	...	8	1	
Ulcer of Cornea ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Sloughing of Cornea ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cataract ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Panophthalmitis ...	2	2	...	4	...	
Entopion ...	...	2	...	2	...	
3. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Inflammation of middle ear		3	...	3	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE NOSE.						
Epistaxis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
5. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Val. Dis. of Heart (A.) ...	...	6	2	6	...	
" " (M.) ...	2	24	12	26	4	
Fatty Degeneration of Heart.	...	1	1	1	...	
Varix ...	...	1	...	1	...	
6. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Laryngitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Bronchitis ...	...	24	...	24	1	
Asthma ...	...	8	...	8	1	
Congestion of Lung ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Pneumonia ...	...	14	5	14	1	
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Phthisis ...	...	37	21	37	1	
Acute Tuberculosis ...	...	2	2	2	...	
Pleurisy ...	...	3	2	3	...	
Pyo-pneumo-thorax ...	...	1	...	1	...	
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Suppuration of Gums ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Pharyngitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Distension of Stomach ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Indigestion ...	...	16	...	16	1	
Vomiting ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Gastralgia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Typhlitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sprue ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hernia Inguinal ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Constipation ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Colic ...	...	12	...	12	...	
Diarrhœa ...	4	87	33	91	4	
Prolapse of Anus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	20	10	20	3	
Hepatitis ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Abscess of Liver ...	...	2	1	2	1	
Congestion of Liver ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Hypertrophy of Liver ...	...	2	1	2	...	
Suppurative Cholecystitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Jaundice ...	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	68	1,047	191	1,115	76	

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Province Wellesley
Hospitals.—Continued.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	68	1,047	191	1,115	76	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.— <i>Continued.</i>						
8. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Hypertrophy of Spleen ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Inflammation Lymphatic Glands ...	I	I	...	2	...	
Suppuration of Glands ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Bubo ...	I	3	...	4	...	
Hypertrophy of Glands ...	...	2	I	2	...	
Lymphangitis ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Obstruction of Lymphatics...	I	I	...	2	...	
9. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.						
Acute Bright's ...	...	I	I	I	...	
Chronic Bright's ...	...	9	2	9	...	
Hydronephrosis ...	...	I	I	I	...	
Incontinence of Urine ...	...	2	...	2	...	
10. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.						
Stricture of urethra ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Extravasation of Urine ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Phimosis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Paraphimosis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Ulcer of Penis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Abscess of Scrotum ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Sloughing of Scrotum ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Chancroid ...	...	12	...	12	I	
Hæmatocele ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Orchitis ...	...	5	...	5	I	
Abscess of Testicle ...	...	2	...	2	...	
FEMALE ORGANS.						
Endometritis ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Metritis ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Menorrhagia ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Abortion ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Inflammation of Mammary Glands ...	...	I	...	I	...	
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Necrosis ...	I	I	...	2	...	
Synovitis ...	...	9	...	9	I	
Ankylosis ...	I	I	...	2	...	
Caries of Spine ...	I	I	I	2	...	
Lumbago ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Connective Tissue :— Cellulitis ...	...	8	I	8	I	
Abscess ...	2	22	...	24	6	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Eczema ...	...	18	...	18	...	
Pemphigus ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Sycosis ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Ulcer ...	10	183	I	193	25	
Gangrene ...	I	2	I	3	...	
Whitlow ...	...	I	...	I	...	
Onychia ...	I	6	...	7	...	
Keloid ...	...	I	...	I	...	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	88	1,375	200	1,463	111	

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Province Wellesley
Hospitals.—Concluded.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	88	1,375	200	1,463	111	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
GENERAL INJURIES.						
Burns ...	1	8	...	9	...	
Scald (Extensive)	2	2	2	...	
Multiple Injuries	4	...	4	...	
Wound of Scalp	32	...	32	3	
Fracture of Skull	2	1	2	...	
Concussion of Brain	1	1	1	...	
Foreign body in Rh. Eye	1	...	1	...	
„ Food Passage	1	...	1	...	
Wound Penetrating Lung	2	1	2	...	
Wounds Abdomen	3	...	3	...	
„ Scrotum	2	...	2	...	
Rupture Urethra	1	...	1	...	
Sprain	5	...	5	...	
Wounds W. E.	15	...	15	...	
Fracture of Clavicle	1	...	1	...	
„ Humerus	1	...	1	...	
„ Radius	1	...	1	...	
„ Forearm	1	...	1	...	
Wounds Lower Extremity ...	1	28	...	29	...	
Fracture of Femur ...	1	3	...	4	1	
„ Leg	3	1	3	2	
Minor Injuries ...	1	37	...	38	...	
Labour	2	1	2	...	
Observation ...	2	21	...	23	...	
OPERATIONS.						
Labour-Caphalotripay	1	1	1	...	
„ Forceps	1	...	1	...	
Removal of 1st Phalanx of great toe	1	...	1	...	
Removal of Fibroma	1	...	1	1	
„ Sebaceous Cyst	1	...	1	...	
„ Carcinomators Tissue	1	...	1	...	
„ Glands	3	...	3	...	
Opening Perineal & Scrotal Abscesses	1	...	1	...	
Nerve-Stretching	1	...	1	...	
Setting up Fracture of Femur	1	...	1	1	
Dilating 2 Strictures and Slitting up the Meatus	1	...	1	...	
Circumcision	1	...	1	...	
Breaking Down Adhesion in Joints	2	...	2	...	
Opening Abscesses	2	...	2	...	
Scraping Carious Bone	1	...	1	...	Exhaustion Tuber- culosis.
„ Necrosed Bone	1	...	1	...	
Aspirating Right Knee-Joint	1	...	1	...	
For Cellulitis	2	...	2	...	
For Sinuses	11	...	11	...	
Amputation Toe	1	...	1	...	
For Ununited Fracture Leg	1	...	1	...	
Total ...	94	1,588	208	1,682	119	

MALACCA.

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year, 1904.

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamils.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
Number of Inhabitants in 1904 ...	72	1,628	75,646	19,794	1,242	143	98,525
„ Births during the year 1904	1	65	2,738	508	23	45	3,380
„ Deaths „ „ 1904	...	60	2,117	963	81	38	3,259
„ Immigrants „ „ 1904	...	...	...	232	...	...	232
„ Emigrants „ „ 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Inhabitants in 1903 ...	73	1,633	76,267	19,571	1,184	150	98,878
Increase or Decrease ...	1	5	621	...	...	7	634
Decrease ...	...	...	...	223	58	...	281

Meteorological Return for the Year 1904.

		Temperature.						Rainfall.		Winds.		Remarks.
		Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average Force.	
January	...	161'4	62'5	89'5	69'7	20'9	78'5	8'18	96	NE	256	
February	...	162'1	63'0	90'2	69'8	20'4	79'1	'55	95	NE	211	
March	...	161'9	62'8	89'7	70'5	19'7	78'9	2'68	94	NE	119	
April	...	161'6	66'5	89'6	70'2	19'4	79'5	6'14	95	E	119	
May	...	161'6	63'7	89'7	70'3	19'7	79'3	3'87	94	S	168	
June	...	162'0	62'9	89'8	70'4	19'3	79'2	2'09	95	E	112	
July	...	161'8	62'9	90'0	70'4	19'6	79'3	5'91	95	SE	211	
August	...	162'4	62'8	90'6	70'1	19'7	79'0	6'83	95	SE	206	
September	...	162'3	62'9	90'0	70'6	19'7	79'1	6'13	91	NW	308	
October	...	162'6	62'4	89'2	70'3	19'4	79'0	22'43	95	W	274	
November	...	162'2	62'7	89'6	70'4	18'9	79'5	9'36	95	N	120	
December	...	143'7	72'2	86'7	73'5	13'2	81'0	6'49	83	NE	176	
Mean	...	160'4	63'9	89'5	70'5	19'1	79'2	Total 80'66	93'7	...	...

MALACCA.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the following Institutions:—General, Pauper, Contagious Diseases and Gaol Hospitals, Malacca, and District Hospitals Alor Gajah and Jasin.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	...	3	...	3	...	
Influenza	...	1	...	1	...	
Febricula	...	30	...	30	1	
Enteric Fever	...	8	6	8	...	
Dysentery	3	119	40	122	8	
Beri-beri	84	483	112	567	76	
Malarial Fever	12	622	16	634	9	
Phagedœna	5	66	23	71	10	
Tubercle	1	2	3	3	...	
Erysipelas	...	2	...	2	...	
Syphilis, Primary	...	41	...	41	1	
„ Secondary	3	98	3	101	12	
Gonorrhœa	3	41	...	44	3	
Rheumatism	11	193	...	204	12	
Cyst	...	1	...	1	...	
Anæmia	5	32	2	37	1	
Debilitv	3	55	24	58	5	
Scrofula	...	2	...	2	...	
Leprosy	...	14	1	14	1	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
I. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Hemiplegia	1	4	1	5	...	
Spastic paraplegia	...	1	...	1	...	
Neuritis	...	3	...	3	...	
Sciatica	...	1	...	1	1	
Meningitis	...	1	1	1	...	
Hiccough	...	1	...	1	...	
Epilepsy	...	2	1	2	...	
Neuralgia	...	2	...	2	...	
Mania	...	7	...	7	...	
Melancholia	...	1	...	1	...	
Dementia	...	2	...	2	2	
2. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Conjunctivitis	...	10	...	10	...	
Ophthalmia Purulent	1	4	...	5	...	
„ Catarrhal	...	2	...	2	1	
Granular lids	...	1	...	1	...	
Pterygium	...	1	...	1	...	
Keratitis	2	8	...	10	...	
Opacity Cornea	...	3	...	3	...	
Wound „	...	2	...	2	...	
Staphyloma	...	1	...	1	...	
Disorganisation of eyeball	1	3	...	4	...	
Iritis	...	3	...	3	...	
Shrunken eyeball	...	1	...	1	...	
Hypopion	...	2	...	2	...	
Cataract	...	2	...	2	1	
3. DISEASE OF THE NOSE.						
Ozœna	...	1	...	1	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Inf: Ext: Meatus	1	...	...	1	...	
Carried forward...	136	1,882	233	2,018	144	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Malacca Hospitals.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward</i>	136	1,882	233	2,018	144	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
5. DISEASES OF THE						
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Valvular Disease of Heart, Mitral ...	3	11	3	14	1	
6. DISEASES OF THE						
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Asthma ...	1	6	...	7	...	
Bronchitis ...	...	22	1	22	3	
Catarrhal Sore throat ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Pneumonia ...	2	36	19	38	2	
Phthisis ...	3	73	36	76	5	
Pleurisy ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Empyema ...	...	2	2	2	...	
7. DISEASES OF THE						
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Gum boil ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cancrum Oris ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Caries jaw ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cancer Œsophagus ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Dyspepsia ...	2	8	...	10	...	
Diarrhœa ...	3	114	30	117	6	
Constipation ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Colic ...	...	15	...	15	...	
Fistula in Ano ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hepatic Conjestion ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Cirrhosis Liver ...	...	10	9	10	1	
Abscess Liver ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Jaundice ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Dropsy ...	...	19	3	19	1	
Peritonitis ...	...	2	1	2	...	
8. DISEASES OF THE						
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Enlarged Spleen ...	3	18	...	21	1	
Abscess ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Bubo ...	1	19	...	20	2	
Parotitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Lymphangitis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
9. DISEASES THYROID BODY.						
Grave's Disease ...	1	...	...	1	...	
10. DISEASES OF THE						
URINARY SYSTEM.						
Chronic Nephritis ...	4	33	12	37	9	
Hœmaturia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Retention Urine ...	...	1	...	1	...	
11. DISEASES OF THE						
GENERATIVE SYSTEM.						
Calculus Bladder ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Local Contagious Sore ...	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	159	2,297	352	2,456	175	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Malacca Hospitals.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	159	2,297	352	2,456	175	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
II. DISEASE OF THE						
GENERATIVE SYSTEM.						
<i>Continued.</i>						
Ulcer Penis	...	3	...	3	...	
Stricture Urethra	...	2	...	2	...	
Phimosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Abscess Scrotum	...	2	...	2	1	
Sloughing Scrotum	1	...	...	1	...	
Hydrocele	...	5	...	5	...	
Orchitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Eczema Scrotum	...	7	...	7	...	
Vaginitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer Labia	...	10	...	10	...	
„ Vagina	...	2	...	2	...	
Amenorrhœa	...	1	...	1	...	
12. DISEASES OF THE						
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION						
SYSTEM.						
Caries Humerus	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Foot	...	1	...	1	1	
Periostitis	...	7	...	7	...	
Acromegaly	...	1	...	1	...	
Chr : Arthritis	1	5	1	6	1	
Synovitis	2	2	...	4	...	
Gon : Rheumatism	...	6	...	6	1	
Mascular Rheumatism	...	3	...	3	...	
Morbus Coxæ	1	1	1	2	...	
13. DISEASES OF THE						
CONNECTIVE TISSUE.						
Cellulitis	...	5	...	5	...	
Abscess	3	46	...	49	2	
Sinus	...	3	...	3	1	
Boil	...	5	...	5	...	
Carbuncle	...	4	...	4	...	
14. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Urticaria	...	1	...	1	...	
Eczema	...	19	...	22	...	
Psoriasis	3	3	...	3	...	
Ulcer	56	1,227	...	1,283	132	
Onychia	...	5	...	5	...	
Itch	1	40	...	41	...	
Warts	...	1	...	1	...	
Ringworm	1	3	...	4	...	
Carcinoma	...	1	1	1	...	
Cyst Forehead	...	1	...	1	...	
Herpes Zoster	...	1	...	1	...	
III.—INJURIES.						
GENERAL.						
Burns and Scalds	...	8	...	8	...	
Shock	...	1	...	1	...	
Multiple Injury	1	3	...	4	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	229	3,737	355	3,966	314	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1904 at the Malacca Hospitals.—Concluded.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1904.	Remarks.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	229	3,737	355	3,966	314	
III.—INJURIES— <i>Continued.</i>						
LOCAL.						
Contusion Head	3	...	3	...	
" Face	3	...	3	...	
Wound Upper Extremity ...	3	15	...	18	...	
Contusion Chest ...	I	2	...	3	...	
" Back	5	...	5	...	
Bruise "	5	...	5	...	
Sprain Wrist	2	...	2	...	
Wound Scalp	37	...	37	I	
" Forehead	I	...	I	...	
" Ear	2	...	2	...	
" Face	8	...	8	...	
Contusion Arm	I	...	I	...	
" Hip	2	...	2	...	
Wound Throat Incised	I	...	I	I	
" Finger	4	...	4	...	
" Hand	II	...	II	...	
" Forearm	2	...	2	...	
" Chest	2	...	2	...	
" Scrotum	5	...	5	2	
" Perinæum	I	...	I	...	
" Foot ...	I	19	...	20	...	
" Toe	4	...	4	I	
Sprain Hip	2	...	2	...	
" Back	I	...	I	...	
Wound Leg	5	...	5	...	
Dislocation Shoulder	I	...	I	...	
Cracked Foot	I	...	I	...	
Gunshot Wound L. E.	8	...	8	2	
Fracture Skull ...	I	I	...	2	...	
" Humerus	I	I	I	...	
" Patella	2	...	2	...	
" Tibia	2	...	2	...	
" Tibia Fibula	3	...	3	...	
OPERATIONS.						
Circumcision	4	...	4	4	
Amputation Finger	3	...	3	...	
" Leg ...	I	I	...	2	...	
" Toe	I	...	I	I	
Hernia Strangulated	I	I	I	...	
POISONS.						
Alcoholism	3	...	3	...	
Dog Bite	I	...	I	...	
No Appreciable Disease	14	...	14	...	
HUMAN PARASITE.						
Ankylostomiasis	10	4	10	2	
Observation ...	3	43	...	46	3	
Total. .	239	3,980	361	4,219	331	